Board of Trade Journal

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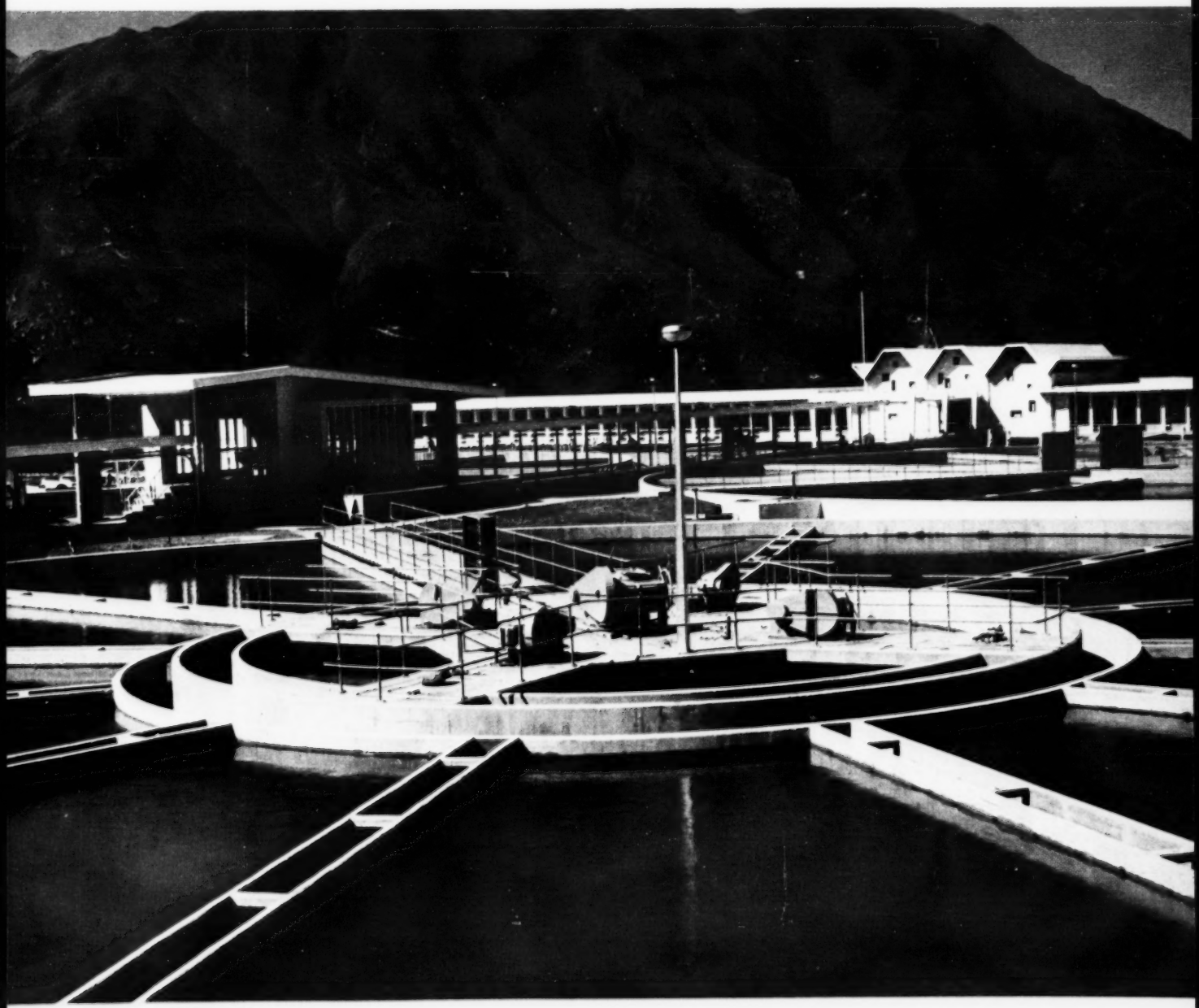

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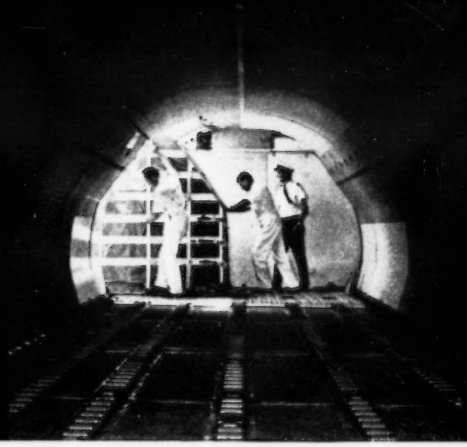

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Front cover photograph

Among several water supply schemes built for Hong Kong in recent years is the Shek Pik scheme which comprises a dam impounding reservoir, aqueduct and treatment works on the sparsely inhabited island of Lantau, and twin submarine pipeline conveying water seven miles along the sea bed to Hong Kong. The illustration shows the treatment works which are situated 300 ft. above sea level and are designed to handle 35 million gallons of water per day. Binnie & Partners of Westminster were the consulting engineers to the Hong Kong Public Works Department, with whom the firm has been associated on many other major water supply projects.

Index to Statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months

Title	Last Published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	8 July 1970
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	20 May 1970
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	4 Feb. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	10 June 1970
UK balance of payments (Q)	10 June 1970
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	27 May 1970
Business names registered (A)	8 April 1970
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	This week
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	17 June 1970
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Chemicals industry (Q)	6 May 1970
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	27 May 1970
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	22 July 1970
N. Ireland (M)	29 July 1970
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	15 July 1970
Construction work overseas (A)	15 Oct. 1969
Credit:	
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Electronics industry:	
Electronic capital equipment deliveries research and development (Q)	5 Aug. 1970
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	7 Jan. 1970
Production exports and orders (M)	29 July 1970
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	22 July 1970
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Consumption levels (A)	18 Feb. 1970
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EFTA trade (Q)	24 June 1970
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World exports of manufactures (A)	7 Sept. 1969
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	15 April 1970
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	22 July 1970
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	5 Aug. 1970
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of finance houses (Q)	20 May 1970
Business (M)	15 July 1970
Industrial building (Q)	29 July 1970
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	22 July 1970
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	29 July 1970
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Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
Transactions (Q)	1 April 1970
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	8 April 1970
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	3 June 1970
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	11 Feb. 1970
Analysis of production (Q)	5 Aug. 1970
Deliveries (Q)	5 Aug. 1970
Production (M)	5 Aug. 1970
Volume of production (M)	5 Aug. 1970
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Office development permits (Q)	10 June 1970
Partnerships registered (A)	8 April 1970
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
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Retail prices index (M)	22 July 1970
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N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Royalty transactions (A)	25 Mar. 1970
Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	This week
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	7 Jan. 1970
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Retail (M)	15 July 1970
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	22 July 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	29 July 1970
Cotton production (M)	29 July 1970
Hosiery production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 July 1970
Wool exports (Q)	27 May 1970
Wool output (M)	29 July 1970
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International tourism (A)	27 Aug. 1969
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1970
Index nos. (M)	22 July 1970

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Subjects	Last Published
Board of Trade addresses	29 July 1970
Board of Trade Regional Organization	This week
British Commercial representatives overseas	15 July 1970
Customs notices of interest to exporters	5 Aug. 1970
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	8 April 1970
ECGD local offices	25 Feb. 1970
Half-yearly index – July-Dec. 1969	18 Feb. 1970
Official Receivers' offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	1 July 1970

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TRADING WITH THE GULF—III

Kuwait: Opportunities for business by public tender during the years ahead

by C. T. McGurk, First Secretary (Commercial) Kuwait

This is the third in a series of articles about the states along the Eastern shore of the Arabian Peninsula. The first article on the commercial prospects of the protected sheikdoms of the Gulf as a whole appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 20. The second article dealing with the prospects for the larger sheikdoms considered individually appeared on June 3.

FOR MANY KUWAITI businessmen 1969 was a bad year, a year of stagnation, recession or depression: all the terms were frequently used, with varying degrees of despondency. Certainly 1969 saw a continuation of the levelling-off in certain sectors of the economy which had been apparent for some time. Apart from a general, and not unexpected, deceleration in the boom tempo of development, a number of reasons – political, economic and commercial – contributed to a certain dullness in the market. How bad was it? One prominent merchant bemoaned the drop in his profits from 24 per cent in 1968 to 18 per cent in 1969: for him, this was a loss of 6 per cent. Perhaps this best illustrates what is meant by a recession in Kuwait; in effect, the country is probably in the process of a period of consolidation; it is pausing to take stock before moving ahead. Its proved reserves of oil are vast; its oil revenues, currently running at some £330 million a year, are increasing by 5-6 per cent annually; its per capita income is still one of the highest in the world. Plans for development during the next decade are estimated at an ambitious £1,300 million; and there is a pressing desire to diversify the economy, with skeletal proposals involving an investment of over £100 million in industry during the next five years. It is therefore a market which must not be overlooked by Britain, and the British Trade Drive in Kuwait during 1971 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 8, page 60), will help to focus the attention of British industry on the opportunities which the years ahead will offer.

KUWAIT

Land area:	c. 7,400 square miles
Population:	730,000
Exchange rate:	£1 = 0·85715 Kuwait Dinars (roughly £7 = KD. 6)
Import duty:	4% on virtually all products
Imports:	1967: £247 million
	1968: £255 million
Imports from UK:	1967: £ 25·1 million
	1968: £ 28·6 million
	1969: £ 40·9 million
Exports to UK:	1967: £ 73·6 million
	1968: £141·5 million
	1969: £172·0 million

As most of the major business opportunities likely to occur will be made available by public calls for tender issued by the Government of Kuwait, the oil companies or Kuwaiti firms, the moment seems opportune to offer some comments and advice on the difficult business of competing for the projects which will come to the boil during the seventies.

The law of Kuwait stipulates that civil governmental requirements or contracts exceeding a value of KD 1,000 (£1,165) must be put out to public tender. Only offers submitted by Kuwaiti merchants, duly registered as an individual or a company, will be considered by the government's adjudicating body, the Central Tenders Committee. Foreigners or foreign companies may participate provided they have a Kuwaiti associate or agent who is properly registered in the lists of approved contractors or suppliers maintained by the Classification Sub-Committee of the Central Tenders Committee. (A list of Kuwaiti concerns that have expressed willingness to act on behalf of British organizations not represented in Kuwait for a specific contract only is available from Export Intelligence Service, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 404 and 7003, Telex 886143)). In general, the Committee will award a contract to the lowest bidder whose offer is compatible with the tender specifications. Full particulars of the relevant law may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or the Commercial Department of the British Embassy. Tenders put out by companies do not fall within the orbit of the Central Tenders Committee; nonetheless, price and delivery are crucial factors.

The law may change: nothing is static. Pressures for a diversification of the economy will probably lead to the imposition of protective duties, perhaps of the order of 10 per cent-15 per cent, on imported products which can be manufactured in Kuwait. (Up to date information on import duties and restrictions can be ob-

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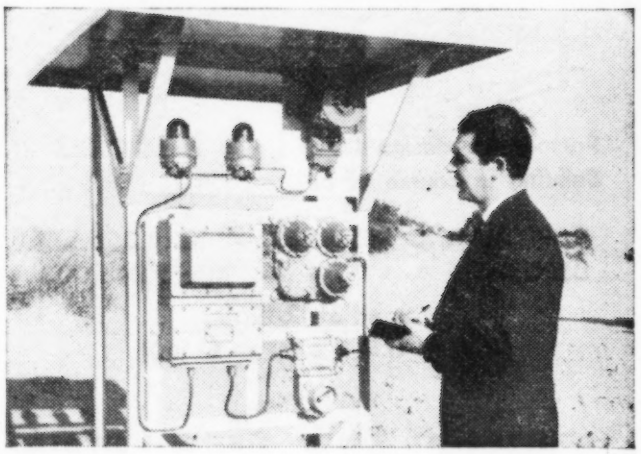

One of eight 'umbrellas' destined for Kuwait from Aish and Co. Ltd., the Poole, Dorset, firm of electrical engineers, to follow ten others supplied previously. They are dotted along the length of oil pipelines to monitor and indicate alarm conditions which may occur due to pressure fluctuations. The present consignment, for the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., represents an export order worth some £2,000.

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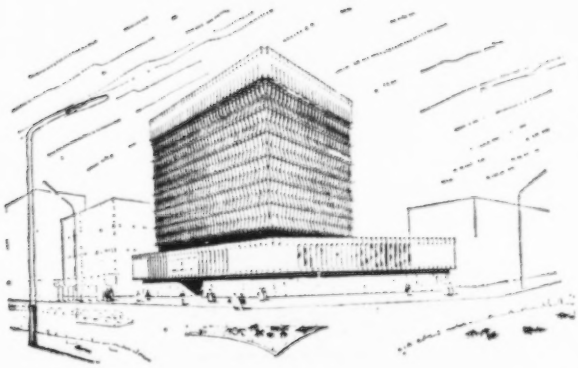

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KUWAIT, *continued*

tained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475. Telex 886143)). There may well be changes in the procedures governing bids for major contracts. It is possible, for example, that such bids will be limited to three or four consortia composed of the major contractors, each with a foreign partner who will have taken a share of the equity of the consortium. Foreign sub-contractors will probably have to be approved by a governmental committee. The Central Tenders Committee, it is suggested, may in future stipulate that locally-manufactured products whose cost does not exceed by 10 per cent that of a comparable imported manufacture must be incorporated in offers for public contracts. On the other hand, the Committee will probably not be obliged to accept the lowest offer. All in all, British companies should have a better chance of securing contracts in the future, particularly if the points made below are borne in mind.

Bids submitted direct to the Central Tenders Committee

The first point to remember is that, given the law, British companies must submit bids through their agent in Kuwait, who is regarded by the authorities as the tenderer, and, as such, will be paid by the Government of Kuwait in the manner stipulated in the tender. The agent, in turn, will pay his principal in accordance with mutually agreed conditions. This could lead to complications over export credit insurance, particularly where major contracts are involved, but it should normally be possible to overcome these.

Although the agent is the tenderer, this does not absolve British companies which have put in successful bids from providing a performance guarantee for their equipment and delivering it in accordance with the undertakings they will have furnished. Failure to deliver on time because of labour problems or strikes will not be regarded by the Government of Kuwait as an adequate reason for disregarding the contract's penalty clauses. Perhaps to stress this very point, it appears to be the practice for an executive of a successful foreign company to sign a contract, together with his agent, where the amount involved is very large.

Bids submitted to a main contractor

As a main contractor generally has no option but to abide by the tender conditions, it is quite pointless for British firms to attempt to have the conditions changed. The terms of the contract are a matter between the contractor and his agent, on the one hand, and the Government of Kuwait on the other. But, let it be stressed, the points made in the preceding paragraph about performance guarantees and deliveries apply equally to sub-contractors.

A few suggestions on strategy and tactics

Britain has not won many major civil governmental contracts in Kuwait, other than in a consultancy role, during recent years. Paradoxically, this might well have benefited our balance of payments: the competition is so severe, with the advantages weighted heavily on the side of the cheap product, that British firms which

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did not wish to lose money have found it difficult to measure up to some of their foreign competitors who may, in effect, have been subsidised by their states or been prepared to pay to gain a foothold in the market. As indicated earlier, this situation might change with time. Whether or not it does, there is no merit in winning a contract for the sake of flag-waving prestige if the firm or consortium concerned is not going to make a profit unless the entry so gained is likely (and in Kuwait this will be rare) to lead to profitable follow-up business.

Leaving aside the possibilities open to British consulting firms in the years ahead, it seems likely that British manufacturers will find that their best opportunities for profitable business lie in the sub-contracting field. In particular, some companies might find useful opportunities for supplying equipment to successful main contractors from Eastern Europe. This is not to say that openings for work as main contractors, particularly for non-governmental projects, should be disregarded: every case should be considered objectively on its merits, profitability being a prime consideration. Opportunities will also almost certainly arise for participation with Kuwaiti firms, on a joint venture basis, in industrial development projects.

It is the writer's impression that a few British firms do not employ the right strategy when seeking contracts or sub-contracting work in Kuwait. Some companies appear to put in a bid from time to time, almost as a matter of routine, yet with no visible semblance of any underlying plan. It might be too harsh to suggest that the export sections of such firms wish to be seen to be energetic in the matter of overseas trade; it may rather be felt that there is some relationship between the number of bids submitted and the orders received. Other companies prepare their offers, often at great cost, either before studying the tender conditions in detail or in the all too often mistaken belief that their product is so superior that negotiation over objectionable tender conditions could successfully take place at the last minute. All this seems a pity. The terms laid down in local tenders may rightly be considered onerous, but they have been drafted by the customer,

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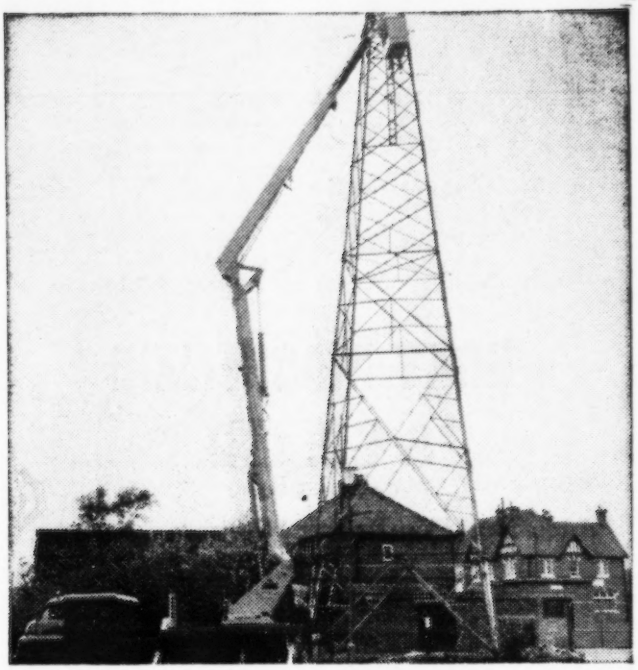

A 70ft. highly insulated hydraulic platform, the first of this size to be built by Simon Engineering Dudley Ltd., has been purchased by the Ministry of Electricity and Water, Kuwait, for maintenance of overhead electrical transmission lines. The unit, which costs approximately £15,000, is mounted on a Bedford-Boughton chassis. Last year Simon sold two 85ft. snorkel firefighting and rescue units valued at £50,250 to the Kuwait Fire Department.

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CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING,
FENWICK STREET,
LIVERPOOL, L2 7DR
Tel.: 051-227 1061

KUWAIT SHIPPING AGENCIES S.A.K.
P.O. Box 3636, KUWAIT
Tel.: 23034

KUWAIT, *continued*

whose laws are designed to protect Kuwait from irresponsible manufacturers who have let her down in the past. Many other British firms have grappled successfully with the tendering conditions in this country, and there is no reason why others should not follow suit in this country during the next decade. To assist them, the following suggestions are offered.

When a tender document is received it seems essential that decisions should be taken at the highest possible level on the following points: Does the company really want to get the contract? Could it make a profit in the event of a success? If necessary and feasible, could it tailor its product to the market requirements, possibly submitting an alternative, cheaper design through an associate? Could it really deliver the goods on time? Are the conditions of tender acceptable?

All too often, preliminary action on a contract is initiated at a subordinate level, within the framework of a company's overall policy which, though possibly geared for other markets, may be inappropriate for Kuwait.

If certain tender conditions are not acceptable, but the contract is otherwise of interest, firms should consult their agent without delay to discuss the possibility of negotiating revised conditions with the appropriate Ministry or local firm, though in general a revision will rarely be possible. It would also be advisable to calculate simultaneously the extent of built-in price increases which might be inserted into sections of the offer as an insurance against difficult conditions or performance guarantees; these would provide some room for manoeuvre at the negotiating stage. (Incidentally, a number of British firms try to insist on English, rather than Kuwaiti law being stipulated in contracts in the event of a dispute. However it has to be expected that Kuwaitis will insist on settling disputes under their own law.)

Where consultants are involved it would be politic for their head office to be visited by an executive able to discuss the company's products in detail. If the consultants could also be invited to

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Britain where they might expect to be entertained as well as shown factories, so much the better; during the negotiating stage of a tender, any slight deviations from the specifications might escape adverse comment. And the consultants might be so impressed by the company's equipment as to use it for preparing subsequent tender specifications.

When a company's representative travels to Kuwait to discuss a tender, he should have the authority to negotiate and, if possible, take decisions on the spot. If he is not sufficiently senior, he should at least be given a precise mandate, covering all the points on which concessions can be made, and defining the extent of these concessions. It is a waste of money to send out an executive to try to extract concessions, but without room for manoeuvre.

Should a number of executives visit Kuwait at different times it is important that they take notes of all salient points discussed in this country, and communicate them to all personnel within the company interested in the project. This does not always happen.

When submitting documents in reply to calls for tender, firms should ensure that their agent has been allowed sufficient time to play his part, whether he is acting as a main or sub-contractor. A number of firms forget that their agent is the tenderer and, as such, may have to:–

(a) check the bid for any errors in prices and deviations from the tender conditions;
(b) translate the bid into Arabic; and
(c) sign and impress his official stamp on each page.

All this will normally involve three or four days' work. If their agent is a sub-contractor and not submitting a bid direct to the Central Tenders Committee, firms should remember that the agent might require an additional day or two to discuss the offer with the main contractor. And when calculating the total number of days which the agent may require to execute these tasks, it might be safer for companies to assume that work on tender documents could not be carried out on Fridays, the official day of rest. In these circumstances, and to allow for the occasional delay in mail deliveries, it is suggested companies should plan to post their offer in Britain by express mail no later than ten days before the closing date. They should immediately consult their agent if they feel unable to do this.

This article has dealt primarily with calls for tender issued by the Government of Kuwait and not all the points are relevant to offers submitted by local companies. A few of the suggestions are of a general nature, with all the dangers of generalization, and some of the points could equally apply to many other markets. But they are based on some fifteen months' observation of the struggle for contracts in Kuwait, and the successes and failures of the companies involved, be they British or foreign. Kuwait is a good market, but the pitfalls must be avoided.

Erratum

With reference to the article 'Trading with the Gulf – II' in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 3 (page 1497) the Director of Customs in Dubai has said that he knows of no intention by the Ruler of Dubai to abolish import duties on goods entering the State.

COLOUR BLOCKS FOR 'JOURNAL' FRONT COVER

Colour cover blocks: *Now that the* Journal *is using four-colour illustrations each week on the cover, the Editor will be pleased to consider prints of suitable export pictures for which letterpress blocks are available. Colour transparencies from which the submitting firm intend to have blocks made for their own publicity purposes will also be considered*

Black and white prints: *These should be action photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

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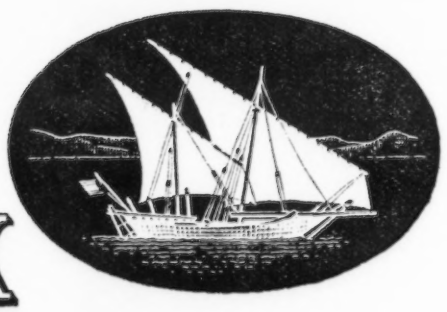

K.S.C. KUWAIT

Capital and Reserves KD. 3,915,870
Total Assets KD. 81,163,719

HEAD OFFICE: ABDULLAH SALIM STREET, KUWAIT
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GULFBANK KUWAIT TELEX: 001 TELEPHONE: 22076
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GATT four-power trade talks in Geneva

THE FOLLOWING announcement was made after the Four-Power trade talks in Geneva from July 31 to August 1:

'Informal and confidential discussions have been held today and yesterday, at the invitation of Mr. O. Long, Director-General of GATT, between representatives of the European Communities, Japan and the United Kingdom and the United States. Their purpose was not to engage in any kind of negotiation, but to examine in a constructive way a broad range of current trade problems such as the United States Trade Bill, agriculture, preferential arrangements, remaining protection, and textiles, and to exchange views on possible ways in which these problems might be taken up for solution. This purpose was achieved. The talks were frank and friendly, and all participants are agreed that they were valuable.

'Further discussion of these matters will take place both bilaterally and multilaterally.'

ECGD backs £6 million project for Chilean pulp mill

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £6 million project line of credit being made available to Celulosa Constitucion Celco Limitada of Chile to finance the purchase of United Kingdom capital goods and associated services for equipping a bleach kraft pulp mill now being constructed at Constitucion, Chile.

The credit, which has been negotiated by Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., who are acting on behalf of a consortium of London clearing and Scottish banks, will be used to finance up to 85 per cent of individual contracts, with a minimum value of £50,000, for United Kingdom goods and services. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of 10 years from date of completion of the project in October 1972.

ENSA SA of France have been awarded the main contract for the design and construction of the mill and over the next 17 months will be placing orders on behalf of the Chilean buyer with British manufacturers for various items of plant, machinery and other equipment.

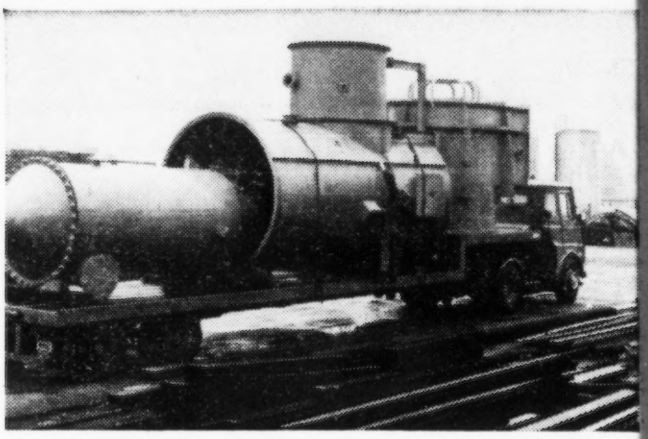
BNEC details of consumer goods in Swiss Trade Drive

THE 1971 BRITISH Trade Drive in Switzerland is now taking shape. BNEC Export Council for Europe have issued a second leaflet giving details of the opportunities and plans for all the targeted consumer goods industries. It also contains information about the principle retail outlets, the London buying houses and the buyers of Switzerland's foremost stores.

By way of preparation, six missions are already planned for early 1971. Among the planned joint ventures are furniture and furnishing fabrics organized by the London Chamber of Commerce, and clothing organized by the Clothing Export Council. The BNEC Consumer Durables Group will also mount exhibitions in February in Zurich and Geneva.

Organized by the Board of Trade, and BNEC Export Council for Europe, the 1971 Trade Drive to Switzerland – where nearly £45 million worth of consumer goods were bought in 1969 – will concentrate, in its consumer aspects, mainly on selected product groups which as a result of research have been chosen by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Berne. These are floor coverings; furniture and furnishing fabrics; food; clothing; domestic electrical equipment; hi-fi equipment and colour television; do-it-yourself equipment and accessories.

Manufacturers in these industries will have an opportunity of obtaining up-to-date briefing and the latest information on the Trade Drive at a workshop meeting in London on November 24.



Equipment being made ready to leave the Bristol works of the Avonmouth Engineering Group Ltd. for shipment to the Port of Thessaloniki, in Greece. This represents part of a £40,000 order placed with Avonmouth Engineering by the Power-Gas Corporation Ltd., main contractors for a £5½ million zinc/lead smelting plant at Titov Veles, Southern Yugoslavia. Avonmouth Engineering's contract includes pre-heater shaft casings, gas box scrubbers, slagging launders, slurry tanks and condenser dross extractors.

Seminar on group technology at Birniehill Institute

A ONE-DAY SEMINAR on Group Technology, a relatively new technique involving the use of groups of machines for making families of components, is to be held on August 26, at the Ministry of Technology's Birniehill Institute, East Kilbride.

Seminars on the same subject will also be held at the Institute on October 14 and December 8. Inquiries should be made to Birniehill Institute, East Kilbride.

TV educational series on exporting

THE BBC HAVE prepared a series of ten 25 minute television programes on exporting to be broadcast later this year on BBC-1 and to be repeated in early 1971 on BBC-2. The BBC-1 programmes will be screened at 12.25 hours each Sunday, from October 11 to December 13. The repeats will be shown at 19.05 hours commencing Wednesday, January 20, 1971 and thereafter each alternate Wednesday with a month's break at Easter.

The purpose of the series is to outline and illustrate the problems and principles of marketing on an international basis; to direct attention to the importance of 'thinking internationally' in marketing terms. The programmes will concentrate on the theme that the means and problems of marketing/selling are basically the same whether markets are at home or abroad.

Anglo-Netherlands Chambers of Commerce may merge

A MOVE towards a merger between the British Chamber of Commerce in the Hague and the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom was announced by Mr. R. van Eijle, chairman of the Netherlands Chamber, at its annual meeting on July 22.

Mr. van Eijle said:

'You all know that for some time we have been trying to arrange a merger between the British Chamber of Commerce in the Hague and our Chamber and you will be glad to hear that we have now agreed upon the Articles of Association that will serve the new merger organization. We expect that the merger will be a fact before the end of this year.'

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). *The department has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given on page 488 of February 25 issue of the* Board of Trade Journal.

Board of Trade lifts ban on export of live animals, meat and poultry

THE TEMPORARY BAN imposed on July 17 at the request of the Minister of Agriculture on the export of live cattle, sheep and pigs (other than animals intended for breeding) and of meat and poultry was lifted on midnight August 7/8. The Board of Trade has made the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 7) Order 1970 to give effect to this relaxation of control.

Export licences will be required (as from August 8) for the export from the United Kingdom of

a. live cattle, sheep and swine, other than from Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic and
b. pork, fresh, chilled or frozen (excluding offals), other than to the Irish Republic.

Holders of export licences for live cattle, sheep and swine and pork which were revoked on July 17 should return the licences to the Export Licensing Branch together with a fresh licence application for the unused balance in order that licences may be re-issued as quickly as possible.

Suppliers of beef, lamb, poultry and all offals who have consignments for shipment before midnight on Friday should telephone the Export Licensing Branch for advice.

Copies of the Amendment Order No. 7 will be available shortly from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Inquiries about these changes should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2787 and 2462).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, SW1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference show below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 26.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for Tariff purposes	Applied for	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	3 - methyl - 2 - *n* - pentyl-cyclopent - 2 - enone	3 - methyl - 2 - pentyl-cyclo-pent-2-enone	December 31, 1970	13475
29.14	Digol dichloroformate	Diethylene glycol bis-chloroformate	December 31, 1970	13474
29.35	Methyl 1-(1-phenylethyl) imidazole - 5 - carboxylate hydrochloride	1 - (1 - phenyl - ethyl - 5 - methoxy - carbonyl) - imidazole hydrochloride	December 31, 1970	13480
	Prazepam	7 - chloro - 1 (cyclopropylmethyl) - 5 - phenyl - 1H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2 (3H)-one	December 31, 1970	13472

Anti-dumping application on zirconium dioxide

AFTER A FULL investigation of the anti-dumping application announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 13, the Board of Trade are satisfied that imports of zirconium dioxide from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have taken place at dumped prices and that this dumping has caused material injury to the British industry. The Board have therefore made an Order (the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 2) Order 1970) which came into force on August 8, 1970 and imposes an anti-dumping duty of £275 per ton on imports of zirconium dioxide originating in the USSR. This duty applies as from May 9, 1970 when the Board imposed a provisional charge to anti-dumping duty of £275 per ton on imports of Russian zirconium dioxide pending completion of their investigation of the application.

Copies of the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 2) Order 1970 – SI 1970 No. 1148 – are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn London, W.C.1 (price 6d.) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 10d.).

For the purpose of implementing the Order the Board have directed that proof of the country of origin shall be furnished to HM Customs and Excise in respect of zirconium dioxide exported to the United Kingdom from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet zone of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NOTICES TO IMPORTERS

Imports of ghee and of certain wild animals

THE BOARD OF TRADE issued Notice to Importers No. 1296 (Import of ghee) on August 7 and No. 1295 (Import of certain wild animals) on August 10.

NTI No. 1296 gives details of the arrangements for the import of ghee, for which a global quota of 350 tons has been established (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 5, page 257).

NTI No. 1295 gives details of the import of certain wild animals. The Animals (Restriction of Importation) Order, which comes into operation September 1, extends the scope of the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 to include the families *Felidae* other than *Felis catus* (cats other than the domestic cat) and *Tapiridae* (tapirs). As from September 1, a licence issued by the Board of Trade will be required for the import of these animals in addition to any permit by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which is necessary to comply with Animal Health regulations.

BoT restriction on Midland Northern and Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have issued a direction under Section 68 (1) of the Companies Act, 1967, to Midland Northern and Scottish Insurance Company Ltd. that it shall cease taking on new insurance business as from August 6, 1970. This prohibition applies to renewal and variation of existing policies as well as to issue of new policies. It does not prevent the company discharging its liabilities under policies already in issue.

Note:

The Midland Northern and Scottish Insurance Company Ltd. carries on only motor vehicle insurance business and personal accident insurance business.

The previous Board of Trade restriction on this company was made on February 2 and withdrawn on March 17.

Consideration of mergers by the DEP

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, announced on August 5 that on the information at present before him it is not intended to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965:

Proposed merger of W. P. Butterfield Ltd. and G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd.

Proposed merger involving Pearson Longman Ltd., and The Penguin Publishing Co. Ltd.

Proposed amendments to the Weights and Measures Regulations 1963

THE BOARD OF TRADE have invited a number of interested organizations to comment by September 30 on some proposed amendments to the Regulations which deal with the materials, principles of construction, etc., for weighing and measuring equipment used for trade.

The proposed amendments are intended to provide:

(a) for the testing and stamping of spring balances graduated in metric units, imperial units and in dual imperial and metric units;
(b) for the manner of making price computing charts and dials in decimal currency;
(c) for the graduation of charts and dials of weighing instruments, and
(d) for minor changes to the regulations which prescribe dimensional requirements in imperial units where machines are constructed to weigh in metric units.

Any organization which has not been consulted by the Board may obtain full information about the proposals from the Controller, Standard Weights and Measures Department, Board of Trade, 26 Chapter Street, London, S.W.1.

Symposium on effects of decimalization

A ONE-DAY symposium to study the effects of switching to decimal currency will be held at the Mayfair Hotel, London, on September 24. Entitled '144 days to D-Day', the symposium will be addressed by Lord Fiske, chairman of the Decimal Currency Board. Speakers will include Mr. N. E. A. Moore, secretary to the Decimal Currency Board, speakers on behalf of public transport, postal and telecommunications services, retail and wholesale organizations, banks and financial institutions.

The symposium is sponsored by Gross Cash Registers Ltd. and the attendance fee is £10 per person. This charge includes morning coffee, luncheon and afternoon tea. A special rate of £7 per ticket is available to companies wishing to send three or more executives to the symposium. Inquiries should be addressed to Mr. E. Barker, The Decimalization Centre, 62 Baker Street, London, W.1 (Tel. 01-935 1083).

Working Party on metrication in inland freight transport

A WORKING PARTY comprising representatives of the industries concerned has been examining the problems of metrication in the inland freight transport industry. Representatives of Government departments attended as observers.

The Working Party has suggested that the industry should adopt a metric tariff from January 1, 1972 with special arrangements to enable individual carriers and customers to continue to use weighing machines calibrated in imperial units. The change should not, therefore, in the Working Party's view create any serious problem for carriers or users.

Copies of the report have been sent to trade associations and other interested organizations who have been asked to send any comments to the Secretary of the Working Party by September 20. Additional copies of the Working Party's report can be obtained from Mr. A. G. Kennedy, Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

LCC conference on design management

THE LONDON Chamber of Commerce will hold a one-day conference on the subject of 'Design management and the corporate image' on September 24 at the Elizabeth Suite, Wood Street, London, E.C.2. It will be under the chairmanship of Mr. James Pilditch, chairman of Allied International Designers Ltd., one of Europe's largest design groups.

Further information is available from LCC Forum, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 4444, Ext. 302).

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during July in the lists of Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers

Additions

C.W. Capital Ltd., 20 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
Dunbar & Company Ltd., 53 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Portfolio Advisers Ltd., 43 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.
Trade and General Securities Ltd., 4 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2.

Deletion

P. J. Cropper & Company Ltd., 24 City Road, London, E.C.1.
Thames Guaranty Ltd., 6 Queen Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

Exempted Dealers

Additions

Atlantic International Bank Ltd., 69/70 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.
Hambros Bank Ltd., 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Changes of address

Robert Benson Lonsdale & Co. (Canada) Ltd., 20 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Glasgow Industrial Finance Ltd., 20 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2
Scottish Industrial Finance Ltd., 20 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2

Change of name

Hambros Bank Ltd. has changed its name to Hambros Ltd.

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorized under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part V of the 1970 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts:

Additions

Group and/or Name and Address of Management Company	Name of Scheme	Name and Address of Trustee
The Edinburgh Securities Company, Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh 3	Crescent Income Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh 2
The Edinburgh Securities Company Ltd., 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh 3	Crescent International Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh 2
Hambros Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2	Hambros Recovery Situations Fund	Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3

Changes

The name of Charterhouse, Japhet & Thomasson Management Limited has been changed to Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.

By virtue of the National Westminster Bank Act 1969 all Trustees shown as Westminster Bank Ltd. or National Provincial Bank Ltd. should now appear as National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

The Ivan Unit Trust has changed its name to Slater, Walker Growth Trust.

Slater, Walker Unit Trust has changed its name to Slater, Walker Capital Accumulator Trust.

The trustee to the following schemes has been changed from Barclays Bank Ltd. to The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh 2:

London Wall Capital Priority Units
London Wall Export Priority Units
London Wall Financial Priority Units

Hodge Unit Trust Managers Ltd. have changed their address to Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.

The following unit trust schemes have changed their managers to Jessel Unit Trust Management Ltd.:

Britannia Basic Commodities Fund
Britannia General Fund
Britannia Higher Income Fund
Castle Commodity Plus Unit Trust
Castle Extra Income Unit Trust
The Selective Fund
The Investors Growth Fund

RTZ executive to join Board of Trade's Overseas Projects Group

AT THE request of the Board of Trade, RTZ have agreed to the secondment for two years from October 1, 1970, of Mr. Leslie Watson, an executive director of RTZ Pillar and deputy chief executive of Anglesey Aluminium Ltd., to be the Deputy Head of the Overseas Projects Group at the Board of Trade.

Mr. Watson, who is 46, has been closely concerned with RTZ's aluminium interests outside Australia since 1963, and has been particularly associated with the detailed planning and construction of the 100,000-ton aluminium reduction plant of Anglesey Aluminium, a joint RTZ/BICC/Kaiser project.

NOTE: The Board of Trade's Overseas Projects Group was established in 1968 to co-ordinate the efforts of British firms in pursuing important project business overseas.

A report on the Group's activities in 1969 was published as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24, 1970.

NEDO forecast £118 million rise in chemical and oil refining expansion

THE CHEMICAL and oil refining industries are expected to spend some £470 million on expansion in 1971 and another £480 million in 1972 according to the latest annual forecast ('Process Industries Investment Forecasts', available free from NEDO, 21/41 Millbank, London, S.W.1) of United Kingdom process and allied industries capital investment expenditure prepared by the Process Plant Working Party of the National Economic Development Office. And the figure for 1971 shows a rise of £118 million against the figure forecast by the working party a year ago.

The forecast covers the years 1970 to 1972 and deals with the chemical, and oil refining and distribution industries; gas manufacture, transmission, distribution and storage; electricity generation; steel manufacture; and the food processing industry.

About half the expenditure would be on process plant hardware such as pumps, valves, pipework, pressure vessels and the like.

North Sea gas has virtually brought capital investment expenditure on gas manufacture to a stop; expenditure on transmission, distribution and storage of North Sea gas, on the other hand, is expected to continue at £130 million to £150 million a year up to the end of 1972, says the report.

Steel manufacture is included in the forecast for the first time. The British Steel Corporation is expected to spend up to £180 million on expansion annually during the period under review, and about £36 million of this amount will be spent on 'process plant' hardware.

United Kingdom-based process plant contractors expect at 60 per cent increase in business at home and abroad from 1969 to 1970 says the report; business increased by about 35 per cent from 1968 to 1969. These results are based on a survey of 21 United Kingdom-based process plant contractors.

The report summarizes the situation in each of the process and allied industries and it discusses the significance of the findings in terms of opportunities for United Kingdom manufacturers of process plant. It also looks at some of the opportunities for these manufacturers in overseas markets.

The Process Plant Working Party has produced these forecasts since 1967 with the object of giving direction to the process plant industry's forward planning. And the working party has sought to make them more accurate and comprehensive year by year in order to strengthen the industry's confidence in its predictions.

Chemical and Allied Products ITB annual report

WHILE CONTINUING its established practice of involving member firms in policy formation the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board in its annual report (HMSO, price 4s. net) published on August 5, records three major developments. They are:

The encouragement of training in line with six recommendations published whilst maintaining flexibility to meet the needs of individual firms;

Greater selectivity in grant aid which arises from its policy to reduce levy progressively;

Proposals to evaluate the effectiveness of its policy by an independent survey in 1971.

Early indications point to a considerable rise in the average recovery of grant on levy for the period January to July 1969, and as a result ceilings have been introduced to avoid escalation of levy.

With more qualified training staff in chemical and allied industries, a limit on the training staff employment grant has been introduced and future effort will concentrate on further improvements in the quality of training staff.

Although in 1969, the Board had two appeals against levy, there were no appeals in the period under review.

'Hotels and the business traveller'

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS for accommodation in hotels in Britain is forecast to grow from approximately 30 million bednights in 1967 to 39 million bednights in 1975 and 45 million bednights in 1980. This is an annual average growth of about 3½ per cent and represents one-third of the total demand for accommodation. These forecasts are made in a report, 'Hotels and the Business Traveller' (HMSO, price 8s.), published by the Hotel and Catering Economic Development Committee. The report is based on work carried out by the EDC by Industrial Market Research.

The business traveller and his firm are important customers of the hotelier and restaurateur, and overseas visitors will account for just over a fifth of the total business demand in 1975. By 1980 overseas business travellers will have accounted for almost two-fifths of the total business user increase in demand forecast for the period 1975 to 1980.

The report sets out basic facts concerning the business traveller, his likes and dislikes, how he chooses between one establishment and another. 'The majority of travellers attach great importance to "friendliness and courtesy of staff" and "efficiency in providing small services" such as the efficient relaying of messages and information on the local district. These factors were found to exercise a considerable influence on the choice of hotel and many travellers tried to avoid hotels where unfriendly or inefficient service had been experienced in the past. Conversely, travellers were found frequently to return to hotels where "good service" had been obtained in the past, irrespective of whether the hotel actually offered the range of specific amenities and service which this type of traveller demanded.'

It also explores in very general terms the background to the conference and exhibition business in hotels 'estimated at approximately 100,000 business meetings and conferences and 20,000 trade shows and exhibitions in 1967.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	July 13, 1970	
884,955	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Improvements in negative impedance repiaters
918,995	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Improvements in series transister type regulated power supplies
956,272	Glaxo Group Limited	Preparation of steroid compounds
976,960	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electrical comparator
986,649	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Jointing plastics materials
1,005,152	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Metal tags for resilient engagement in holes of rectangular cross section
1,009,037	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electric signalling systems
1,054,063	Erhard Joos	Storage containers for liquids
1,059,055	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Diaphragm assemblies
1,067,207	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Producing polycarbonate films and casting solutions therefor
1,075,198	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electrical component assemblies
1,077,916	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Barrier-layer capacitors
1,111,020	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Sealed magnetic reed contact
1,157,464	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Web-tensioning arrangements
	July 17, 1970	
925,762	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Neutron source
1,066,264	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor
1,068,526	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor
1,075,819	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Improvements in devices for handling radio-active charges

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

Aviation and Shipping

Second force independent airline: statement of policy

The following statement was made by Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, at a Press conference in London on August 3.

THE EDWARDS COMMITTEE recommended that the private sector of the civil air transport industry should be encouraged to form, by the amalgamation of two or more existing independent airlines, what they called a 'second force' airline which would fill the role of second flag carrier on international routes. The new airline would need to have a viable route network of scheduled and charter services, both long-haul and short-haul and, to achieve this, the committee considered that it would be necessary to make 'some limited' transfer of routes from the Air Corporations to the new airline. They clearly envisaged that both British United and Caledonian should participate.

The previous Government welcomed the emergence of such an airline if it resulted in the strengthening of the industry as a whole and contributed to the realization of the objectives of civil aviation policy. They could not accept that the formation of such an airline should be made conditional upon the transfer to it of a significant part of the Air Corporations' route networks, as distinct from double designation in appropriate cases. They withheld permission from BOAC to buy British United so that negotiations between Caledonian and British United could continue.

The Government wish the private sector of the civil aviation industry to be given the opportunity to form by amalgamation a 'second force' airline that would fill the role of second flag carrier on major international routes as well as sustaining extensive charter services. Such an airline, combining the resources and skills of British United and Caledonian, could provide a powerful additional source of airline management and innovation; its existence would permit the licensing of a second British carrier on those international routes such as the North Atlantic where this should increase the traffic carried by British airlines; and it could serve those domestic routes where it was desirable to offer the public a choice of airlines.

The Government accept that such a new airline, if it can measure up to its task, should be given preference over other operators in the licensing of new scheduled routes that would contribute to a viable route network, in the licensing of a second carrier on existing scheduled routes or in any sector of the market (such as long-haul inclusive tour charters) where there may for a time be room for only a limited number of operators. Where the new airline is licensed to serve a domestic route jointly with another operator, they accept the need progressively to relax any restrictions on the frequency of services.

Clearly if any useful purpose is to be served by a 'second force' airline it must be strong enough to compete effectively in the world market. The Government therefore consider that some exceptional transfer of routes from the public sector – and possibly some rationalization including an exchange of routes – will be necessary in the first instance, though not as a continuing process, in order to provide the new airline with a sufficient basis at the outset. In reaching this conclusion they have had to consider whether it would be in the national interest if the only opportunity of forming a 'second force' airline in the foreseeable future were to be lost without such a transfer of routes.

BOAC's total revenue is about £200 million. Forecasts of intercontinental traffic point to an expansion of about 14 per cent a year up to 1975. Against the background of such growth a modest transfer of routes from BOAC to the new airline, representing something of the order of 2½ per cent or 3 per cent of their current annual revenue, would have small impact on BOAC's continuing expansion. Both revenue and employment will continue to increase. The return on the public investment need not be unduly impaired so long as the routes transferred from either Corporation did not significantly affect the overall efficiency of their operations.

The Air Corporations must remain our principal flag carriers bearing as in the past the main weight of this country's civil aviation effort. The routes to be transferred must therefore be so chosen as to combine with the overall national interest the maximum benefit to the viability of the new airline with the least impact on the Air Corporations.

The civil aviation industry has been subject to much uncertainty since 1967 and it is desirable that matters should be brought to a conclusion without further delay. The Government are considering legislation based on the recommendations of the Edwards Committee for changes in the regulatory machinery; they accept, in principle, the establishment of a licensing authority whose decisions will be governed by a formal statement of policy which will reflect, among other things, the considerations set out in this statement. However, the Government consider it important that the new airline should be formed as quickly as possible and should have new routes to serve by the summer of 1971. They would prefer the arrangements for the transfer of routes to be made through normal licensing procedures after discussion with the airlines concerned. They accept, however, that the Air Corporations will not willingly give up even a small sector of their routes. If necessary, therefore, pending the new legislation, they will be prepared to use their powers under Section 3(5) of the Air Corporations Act 1967 and under Section 1(3) of the Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act 1960, to ensure that the intended outcome is not unduly delayed.

It is in the best interests of the industry and of the country that a stable and viable solution should be found quickly. In particular it is in the interests of those who work in British United and in Caledonian that the new flag carrier should have the strength and opportunities that will enable it to move quickly towards terms and conditions of employment comparable with those offered by the Air Corporations for comparable work.

Explosions in very large crude carriers—washing of oil cargo tanks

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS of investigations by the Board of Trade into recent explosions in very large crude carriers (VLCC's) have revealed variations in tanker practice concerning the washing of large tanks (crude oil cargo tanks exceeding 10,000 cubic metres capacity). As some of these practices could introduce potential hazards increasing the possibility of explosion the Board of Trade have recommended that operators of new vessels and vessels ex repair yards should inspect all cargo tanks both before and after a test of tank cleaning equipment and remove all debris which may have been left or dislodged within the cargo tanks, before the cargo is loaded into them. Further before any tank cleaning or gas freeing commences the Board of Trade recommend that a thorough inspection should be made of the cargo deck area to ensure that all conditions are normal and that no recognizable source of ignition is present and proper safe operational procedures are followed by the crew at all stages of the operation.

These general recommendations together with more specific recommendations in respect of the various methods of tank washing currently used in tanker operation have been issued to the ship owners concerned through the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Individual companies who may consider it necessary to vary the recommended procedures under suitable safeguards are invited to discuss their proposals with the Board of Trade.

The investigations into the factors which may have contributed to the explosions in December 1969 in the 'Marpessa', the 'Mactra' and the 'King Haakon VII' are still continuing. These recommendations are therefore of an interim nature and may require to be amended in the light of further research and experience in procedures presently under investigation.

Coastguard radar helps fog rescue

FOR THE first time radar equipment installed in a Coastguard station has been used in the rescue of a ship in distress.

In the early hours of August 1 the lookout at Coastguard station, Deal, Kent, noticed red distress rockets being fired from what was later identified as a small white cabin cruiser. Although the Ramsgate lifeboat was launched to investigate she was unable to locate the vessel due to dense fog.

Shortly after daybreak more red flares were seen coming from the cabin cruiser and the lifeboat, which had returned to a position outside Ramsgate harbour, was called again to investigate. Due to the dense fog the Coastguard suggested homing the lifeboat onto the cabin cruiser. The coxswain agreed and despite the fact that the distressed vessel was now out of visual range a perfect interception was made.

The lifeboat then took the cabin cruiser in tow and, with the use of radar, was piloted to the entrance of Ramsgate Harbour.

The entire rescue operation was carried out in almost nil visibility.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1970	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
August 18	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (Tel. 08692 2073)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund and Coventry Climax pumps; Coventry Climax Featherweight pumps; Thames 5-ton personnel vans; Lansing Bagnall electric fork lift trucks, 2,000 lb. capacity; Morris 15-cwt. van; storehouse selector trucks; sack trucks; selector trolleys; Tasker semi trailers 8-ton towed roller 19-cwt.; industrial 4-wheeled trailer; electric stacatrucs; 4,000 lbs. miscellaneous MT spares; hydraulic hand truck pallet transporter; tyres; Danarm petrol driven chain saw 39 in.; micrometers; cap badges; enamelled water bottles; miscellaneous rivets, bolts, screws, nails, etc.; screw traversing and hydraulic lifting jacks; miscellaneous household furniture including wardrobes; lockers; sideboards; chests of drawers; bedside, writing and other tables; fireside and dining chairs; large quantities of vests and drawers, various sizes; khaki drill trousers and shorts; raincoats; khaki greatcoats, ankle boots; shoes; mattresses; carpets; sheets; scrap hessian and webbing; mixed rags; miscellaneous equipment and other general stores.

August 25-26	Miscellaneous stores	Regional Depot Ordnance Support Unit, RAOC, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 25 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel. 053-2-20898)

Land Rovers; Austin and Thames vans; personnel carriers; minibuses; two-wheeled trailers; Bedford fire tenders; road roller; diesel and electric fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; drilling and grinding machines; lathes; charging plant; welding plant; compressors; transporting and lifting equipment; shearing machines; degreasing plant; hand cranes; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment; tool kits and hand tools; fire fighting equipment; hydraulic and screw jacks; ironmongery; household and kitchen equipment; steel and wooden boxes; buckets; cooking ranges; portable boilers; heating stoves; Nissen huts; rope; asbestos blankets; rubber gloves; bandages and dressings; hurricane lamps; ladders; shovels; wire slings and towing ropes; generator; concrete mixer; wireless receiving sets; TEXTILES: tents; canvas; packs; haversacks; carpets; curtains; groundsheets; webbing; kit bags; camp equipment; CLOTHING: denim trousers and blouses; firemen's trousers and tunics; leggings; berets; battle dress blouses and trousers; greatcoats; skirts; women's leather shoes; raincoats, etc.; HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE: chairs; tables; wardrobes; lockers; chests of drawers; desks; beds, etc.; large quantities of other miscellaneous general stores.

September 8-9	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.	Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House', 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 4657)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; Coventry Climax fork lift trucks; 2 and 4-wheel horse drawn carts; M.T. tyres and scrap aircraft tyres; M.T. spares, scrap textiles; rescue equipment including, axes, asbestos blankets, bond wire, 5-ton ratchet and lever jacks; manilla and sisal rope, first aid equipment; miscellaneous engineering stores; various cloths; vests and drawers; electronic equipment; scrap rubber; machine tools; hand tools; miscellaneous clothing, including firemen's clothing; textiles; household and office furniture; kitchen equipment, etc.; earth moving spares and components; large quantities of miscellaneous general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only)

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Pedestal drills; tool grinder; centre lathes; horizontal miller; slotting, shearing, cutting, folding, woodworking machines, etc. Located at Woolwich. SYKES No. 3C GEAR GENERATOR. Located at Nottingham. TANGYE 27 in. diameter by 18 in. STROKE HYDRAULIC PRESSES. Located at Ayrshire Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Army Sales (Sales 4 a iv (A)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WC1 V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on the following dates:

Woolwich, August 20, 1970 Nottingham, August 25, 1970 Ayrshire, August 27, 1970

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

Sale by Tender

A large quantity of surplus medical stores and equipment including General Issue Instruments; Surgical, Optical and X-Ray appliances; Ward Dispensary, Pathological Laboratory and Dental equipment; Electro-Medical items, etc.

Applications for Tender Documents should be made to: Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division (Disposals), Room 116, Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, by not later than September 30, 1970.

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2	3	Basle	2	3
1	6	Berlin		
1	3	Bielefeld	1	3
2	2	Brussels		
2	5	Chiasso for Italy	2	5
1	3	Cologne	2	3
3	4	Copenhagen	1	4
2	3	Düsseldorf	2	3
2	3	Frankfurt	2	3
2	3	Hagen	2	3
1	4	Hanover	1	4
1	6	Madrid		
2	3	Mannheim	1	4
2	4	Munich	1	4
1	3	Nurnberg	3	3
4	3	Paris	1	4
3	5	Prague	2	5
3	4	Salzburg for Yugoslavia & Greece	2	4
2	3	Stuttgart	2	3
2	18	Teheran via Munich	1	18
2	4	Vienna	2	6
2	4	Zurich	2	6
1	2	Amsterdam	1	2
2	2	Rotterdam	1	2
1	2	Gothenburg	1	2
1	3	Lyon	1	3
1	3	Stockholm		
2	3	Waterford		

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stock:			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m. in base year	26,826		21,757	20,125	20,125	11,372	4,916	1,055	1,020	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108·3	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	642	411	91	50
1965	108	111·7	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	117	400	262	49	50
1966	110	113·2	122	120	107	100	124	128	114	128	125	241	147	19	6
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101	132	124	120	138	142	169	–39	10	11
1968	115	119·8	135	135	112	104	139	128	141	144	142	155	–47	81	95
1969	117	122·9	142	142	112	103	135	135	144	131	131	305	211	22	37
1968															
1st quarter	115	117·8	133	134	114	105	138	120	135	146	147	–72	–100	8	49
2nd quarter	113	118·8	133	131	109	102	136	120	133	147	143	58	24	23	1
3rd quarter	115	120·7	135	135	112	103	138	128	140	144	138	38	7	12	5
4th quarter	118	122·3	138	138	113	104	145	144	155	141	141	131	23	39	40
1969															
1st quarter	114	121·8	140	138	111	102	131	121	135	136	133	95	103	–14	13
2nd quarter	116	123·2	140	141	113	104	133	135	142	129	129	53	32	– 6	– 3
3rd quarter	117	123·2	142	143	113	103	137	142	151	132	130	—	–24	– 9	– 1
4th quarter	120	123·6	146	146	114	103	136	142	148	126	134	157	100	7	28
1970															
1st quarter	117	124·3	149	148	114	103	131	141	138			– 2	58	–15	–41
1969															
December		124				103									
1970															
January		123				103									
February		124				104									
March		126				103									
April		125 p				103									
May		122 p				105									
June						105									

	Orders		Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand (end period)	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports‡	
					Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†							
	at 1963 prices	at 1958 prices	Index†	% increase on year earlier				Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1963	Apr. 1959	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956				1963	1963	series in
£m. in base year								Series in thousands			4,983	4,365	£ million
1964	119	124	107·0	3·3	103·9	101·9	148·6	362	221	24,566	114	105	–393
1965	123	121	112·1	4·8	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	115	113	– 81
1966	118	105	116·5	3·9	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,834	119	122	40
1967	108	114	119·4	2·5	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	129	121	–322
1968	108	129	125·0	4·7	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159	150	–297
1969	117	124	131·8	5·4	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	167	169	415
1968													
2nd quarter	104	125	125·0	4·5	119·5	112·5	185·8	541	185	24,321	158	142	–107
3rd quarter	104	129	125·7	5·6	119·3	112·8	187·7	547	189	24,292	161	154	– 10
4th quarter	108	129	127·2	5·6	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	160	159	– 68
1969													
1st quarter	111	134	129·7	6·2	122·3	114·1	196·7	532	198	24,364	163	159	23
2nd quarter	119	131	131·8	5·4	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	169	167	74
3rd quarter	116	131	132·0	5·0	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	168	173	147
4th quarter	117	124	133·7	5·1	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	177	171
1970													
1st quarter	121	125 p	136·2	5·0	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192		172	180	144
2nd quarter			139·5	5·8	129·1 p	123·3 p	213·8	563	187		183	182	
1970													
January	123	127 p	135·5	5·0	129·4	119·5	206·5	558	195		167	182	
February	121	126 p	136·2	4·9	130·0	120·5	209·4	557	192		172	174	
March	121	125 p	137·0	5·1	130·8	121·6	211·1	567	188		176	185	
April	121 p	124 p	139·1	5·6	130·4	122·9	211·8	567	188		180	187	
May	123 p	121 p	139·5	6·1	129·2 p	123·4 p	214·3	560	187		176	174	
June			139·9	5·9	127·6 p	123·7 p	215·3	561	187		192	185	
July								593	186				

† Not seasonally adjusted ‡ Including re-exports

The work of the consulting engineer overseas

Compiled by the Association of Consulting Engineers

In the past it has been customary to include an account of the work carried out overseas by the consulting engineer in the annual article on the activity of construction firms. This account has normally appeared in the 'Journal' towards the end of the year. It has been recognized however, that more recently both groups have been expanding their overseas activities at a very fast rate and it has been decided to publish a separate article on the work of the consulting engineer. An account of the work carried out overseas by construction firms in 1969/70 will appear later in the year – probably around October.

IN 1969 THE VALUE of capital work overseas for which members of the Association of Consulting Engineers were responsible showed a further increase, bringing the total value of work in hand to £1,726 million. No firm figure is available of the contribution to the balance of payments from these overseas earnings but it is not insignificant.

The work described in the following sections cover a very wide range of activities in a number of different countries.

Construction in South Africa

In Johannesburg a comprehensive project, the Carlton Centre, is going ahead under Ove Arup and Partners. In includes a 50-storey office block rising to 656 ft., a hotel with 30 storeys and 364 ft. high, a 3-storey department store besides an exhibition centre with car parks and other facilities. One of the most notable features is the vastness of the site situated in the centre of Johannesburg and extending over four city blocks. The entire area, enclosing 500 ft. x 400 ft., had to be excavated 90 ft. to accommodate the basement and service floors. To achieve this a bored pile wall 120 ft. deep was sunk around the perimeter of the site which was excavated to half depth. The piled wall was braced horizontally across the site at this level by a prestressed concrete grid and excavation then proceeded below foundation level. The concrete cores of the towers are constructed using sliding framework and the external finish to the entire project is to be grit-blasted exposed aggregate concrete.

The demand for cement in South Africa is such that production is required to increase by 50 per cent by the end of 1971 to a total of 8.4 million tons per annum. Whites South African Portland Cement Company, one of the major producers of cement, have appointed Oscar Faber Rigby and Partners as civil engineering consultants for the construction and extension of their plant at Lichtenburg in the West Transvaal. The new plant is based on a modern dry process kiln incorporating a Humboldt preheater plant and the total value of the extension is £8.5 million. The civil engineering work comprises a new limestone intake plant, two limestone storage silos, three kiln piers, foundations for the preheater plant, a large cement packing building and a cement grinding plant incorporating a 6,000 h.p. mill, one of the largest in the world. The works are due to go into production during the second half of 1971.

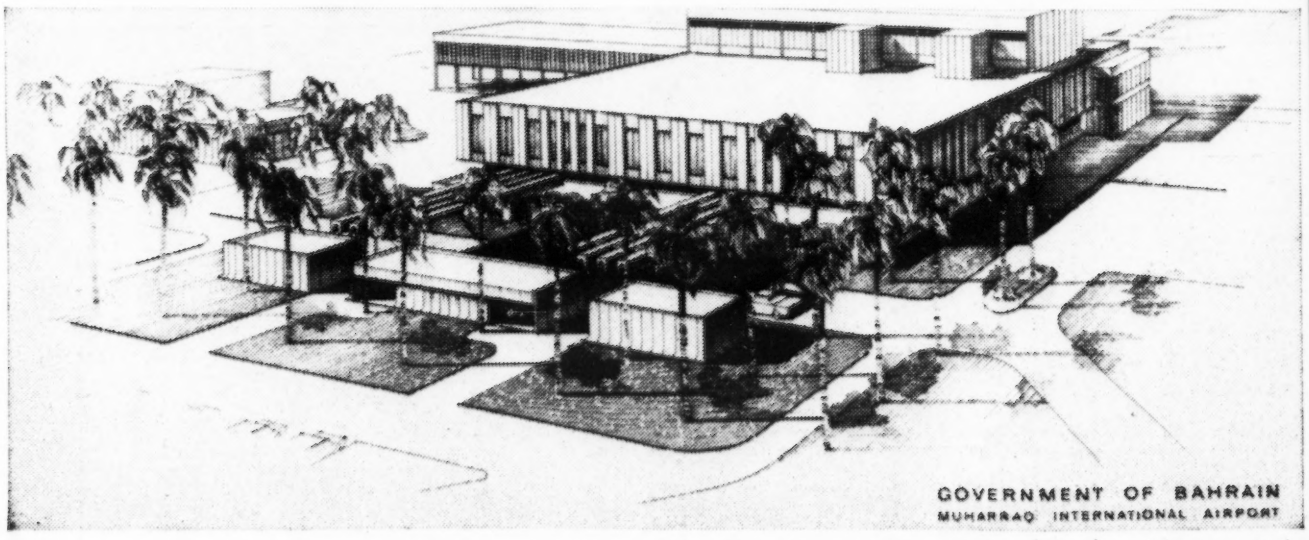
Sir William Halcrow and Partners are engaged in engineering the water tunnel to connect the Orange River and Fish River (as part of the Orange Fish Irrigation Project). It will be 51½ miles in length and 17 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The tunnel will be the longest in the world and cost some £41 million.

Amongst their many current overseas projects the same firm are at work on the Lahore-Lyallagur Highway where construction is likely to begin before the end of the year. The cost of this highway is estimated at £11½ million.

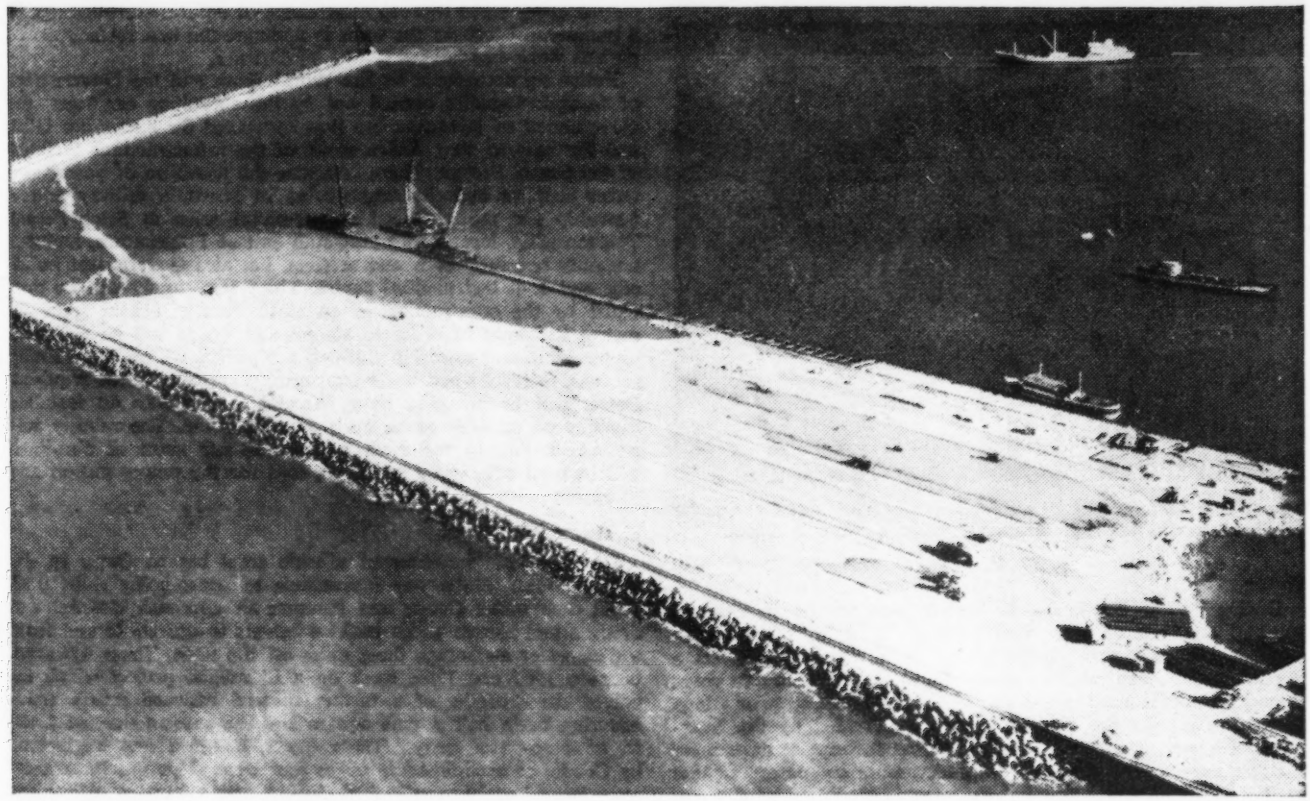
Development in Hong Kong

Consulting engineers in different specializations frequently work together in association. The present trends of industrial development in many of the smaller countries and the associated population density problems create numerous difficulties in the field of traffic and transportation. Many of these are unique in themselves, as for example the daily population transfer in Hong Kong.

Kennedy and Donkin are at present engaged, in association with Freeman Fox and Partners, in the study and implementation of a rapid transit system for the Hong Kong conurbation, which in effect comprises two areas – on the northern shore of



Artists' impression of the new terminal building at Muharraq Airport, Bahrain. The consulting engineers are Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, John Howard Ltd. are the main civil contractors and other British firms are providing equipment for the terminal.



In the development of Port Rashid the £24 million new deep-water port in Dubai, Trucial States, designed by Sir William Halcrow & Partners of London, the new breakwaters are protected by an armour of inter-locking concrete. 'Tetrabit' units also designed by the consulting engineer and cast on site by the contractors for the project, Costain Civil Engineering Ltd.

Hong Kong Island and the other on the mainland – separated by Victoria Harbour. Most of the land area of Hong Kong is mountainous or isolated by sea so that some 80 per cent of the population and most of the business, commercial and public transport activity is concentrated into 29 of the Colony's 398 square miles. The vast population increase – from 750,000 in 1945 to more than 3,500,000 at the present time – besides the rapidly growing level of private car ownership, has led to an ever increasing demand for efficient public transport systems.

The Hong Kong cross-harbour road tunnel project has been entrusted to Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners in association with Freeman Fox and Partners. This is a four-lane immersed tube highway tunnel, 6,200 ft. between portals. The contract, which is worth about £18.6 million, was let last June and is due to be completed in three years. The contract work will be carried out by an international consortium formed between Costain International Ltd., Raymond International Incorporated and Paul Y Construction Company Ltd. Redpath Dorman Long are fabricating the steelwork for the tube and a large proportion of the finance is being provided by a loan from Lloyds Bank Ltd. with the assistance of the Exports Credit Guarantee Department.

The Bosporus Bridge

Freeman Fox and Partners have designed and will supervize the building of the Bosporus Bridge. Thus the long cherished dream of a link between Europe and Asia Minor is to be realized. Costing some £14 million the work is expected to take three years to complete. The bridge, with an aerofoil box deck will be similar in construction to the Severn Bridge (by the same firm). It will have a main span of 3,520 ft. and the side spans will be supported on piers instead of the cables as in the Severn Bridge arrangement. Again there is an international team of construction firms, Hochtief AG of Essen and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company of Darlington: the former will construct the foundations and main civil engineering works and the latter firm will build the superstructure.

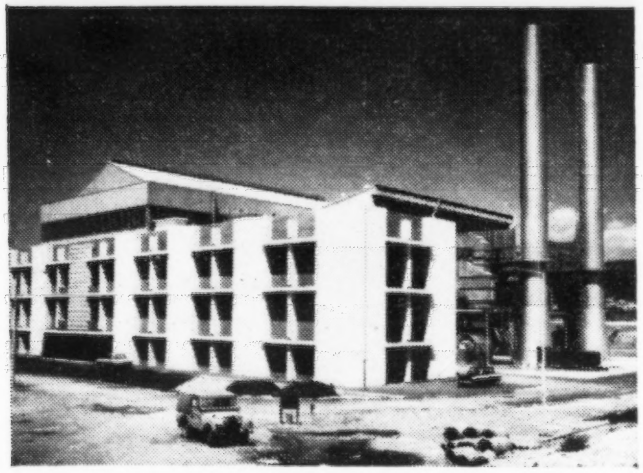
Nuclear power

The impact of the nuclear reactor in the field of electricity generation during the last 15 years has led many developing countries to consider this form of power station in its future industrial development programmes. Kennedy and Donkin were appointed consulting engineers to the United Arab Republic Government to study the construction of a dual purpose nuclear electricity generation and fresh water production plant. The electricity generated by the station would be fed into the national grid system to complement the output from the Aswan High Dam station. The fresh water output was planned for the reclamation of semi-desert land to provide a new agricultural community producing crops and fresh fruit in large quantities for national consumption.

But hydro-electric power continues to hold sway in many quarters of the globe. Merz and McLellan, for instance, are engaged in the mechanical and electrical plant associated with the El Chocon Cerros Colorados hydro-electric project in Patagonia, the work of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. This scheme harnesses some of the large hydro resources in the South Andes, to produce initially some 800 MW of power. The demand in that part of Argentina near the power station is insufficient to absorb more than a small proportion of the power to be produced, and a transmission system 1100 km long, operating at 500 kV is being constructed to transmit the greater part of the power to the more heavily loaded Buenos Aires area.

The South Bank extensions to the Kariba Hydro-Electric Project with a capacity of 600 MW, provide a further example of harnessing hydro resources, in this case of the Zambezi, to provide much needed power to the developing mining, industrial and domestic loads of Central Africa. Again, Merz and McLellan were responsible for the feasibility study leading to the decision to proceed with this second stage in the development of the Kariba project.

(Continued on next page)



The administration block of the Moni power station in Cyprus, for which the consulting engineers were Preece, Cardew & Rider.

Water

During 1967-68 Binnie and Partners carried out for the Government of the State of Maharashtra a technical study of the water supply facilities in the Bombay metropolitan region (which has a population of seven million) and of future developments to cover the next few decades. The aim was to define the first stage of a long term development project which could be funded by the International Development Association. Alternative ways of developing the resources of two major river systems were compared but due to the need to conserve capital for urgent renovation of the distribution system before introducing a 24 hour supply, the Government decided to limit the first stage of new source development to 100 million gallons a day. Binnie and Partners then considered six alternatives and recommended a scheme which would integrate a new river regulating reservoir with existing sources of supply. The firm has just been retained by the Ministry of Overseas Development to conduct further studies so that the new project can be defined. They include proposals for integrated operation of the new source with the present systems, and preparing master plans for the development and renovation of the water distribution, sewerage and sewage disposal systems in greater Bombay.

The River Muda water scheme for the Government of Penang is designed to be developed in stages to augment the supply by 100 million gallons a day by the year 2000. Binnie and Partners (Malaysia) are the consulting engineers.

Construction work has just started on the 30 million gallons a day first stage which comprises a 400 ft. long reinforced concrete barrage across the Muda, 8½ miles of unlined canal and a treatment works. Treated water will be pumped through 19 miles of concrete-lined steel pipelines direct into the distribution system and, at night, into service reservoirs. Twin 36 in. diameter submarine pipelines under the harbour will convey the water to Penang Island.

The first stage, estimated to cost about £6 million, is due to start operation at the end of 1971. Approximately half the cost is to be met by a loan from the Asian Development Bank.

Power development in New Zealand

Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners are acting as consulting engineers to the New Zealand Ministry of Works for the Tongariro hydro-electric scheme in the North Island which involves drawing upon the headwaters of large rivers and tributaries and diverting part of the flow from one major watershed to another to augment the power output from existing hydro-electric power stations and to serve a new power station.

The first three stages of the scheme are well advanced and include four dams of various types, the highest having a maximum height of 61 metres, 48 kilometres of tunnels and open channels and a power station with a capacity of 200 MW.

As much of the work is in the Tongariro National Park, great care is being taken to keep disturbance of natural surroundings to a minimum. Much of the work is underground and surface works such as steam-bed intakes will be unobtrusive.

Following acceptance by the World Bank and the Government of feasibility studies carried out by the consulting engineers, the Government of Botswana has now instructed Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners to start design work of the infrastructural facilities of the Shashi Project. These comprise the provision of power and water supplies and the construction of roads, a railway and a township for the proposed copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Pikwe. The township, located 100 km south east of Francistown, includes not only housing, roads and services, but also Government buildings and a 48-bed medical centre. The water supply will be provided by the construction of an earth dam at Shashi some 25 metres in height in order to store water which will be delivered to the mine and township through a pipelines 80 km long. Pump stations, reservoirs and water treatment plant will also be required. Power will be provided by a thermal station with an installed capacity of 60 MW to be built near the mine. The railway will provide a link to the main north-south rail route at Seruli; it will be used principally to import coal for the power station and to export minerals.

Harbours

Owing to the existence of a wide coral bar at Qatar in the Arabian Gulf, Doha was inaccessible to ocean-going ships until 1966; then under Coode and Partners an approach channel was dredged and blasted which enabled lighters to operate to and from a deep-water anchorage three miles off the town. There followed, between 1967 and 1969, work on a £3 million project which involved the dredging of a further channel widened into a manoeuvring basin half a mile square and the construction of 2,400 ft. of deep-water quays. These quays, designed and engineered by Coodes to accommodate up to four large ships simultaneously, were formed of 20 ton sliced blockwork with a backing of crushed rock rubble so as to provide maximum durability with minimum maintenance, and are so orientated that ships will head into the prevailing shamal wind. A causeway nearly a mile long was built out to these berths by the Qatar Government, and now the various administrative buildings are under construction.

New Blue Nile Bridge – Khartoum

Because of the need for additional bridge capacity over the Niles at Khartoum and Omdurman a new bridge by Coode and Partners was completed over the Main Nile in 1966. A similar structure, costing £4.5 million is now being built over the Blue Nile with its river crossing, of five 'whole' and two 'half' hyperbolic arch spans, having a total length of 1,707 ft. These spans consist of two box-girders of prestressed concrete cantilevered from, and monolithic with, the piers with a load-transfer device at mid spans where the cantilevers meet. The deck slab which joins these girders cantilevers laterally beyond them to form the footways. Piers each consist of two rectangular hollow reinforced concrete columns, those in the river being supported by caissons sunk by the use of compressed air. Approaches are on embankments and 800 ft. of precast prestressed concrete viaduct supported on reinforced concrete columns and plinths.

Roads

In Malta two prestressed concrete bridges are going ahead under the responsibility of Brian Colquhoun and Partners. Although steel was considered, particularly in view of the fabrication facilities on the island, the idea was discarded in view of the corrosive atmospheric conditions and therefore high maintenance costs. Both bridges will have three spans, that at Siggiewi having a central span of 350 ft. and the bridge at Valley Road some 200 ft. The width is likely to be 50 ft. The total cost of the two bridges is estimated at about £1 million.

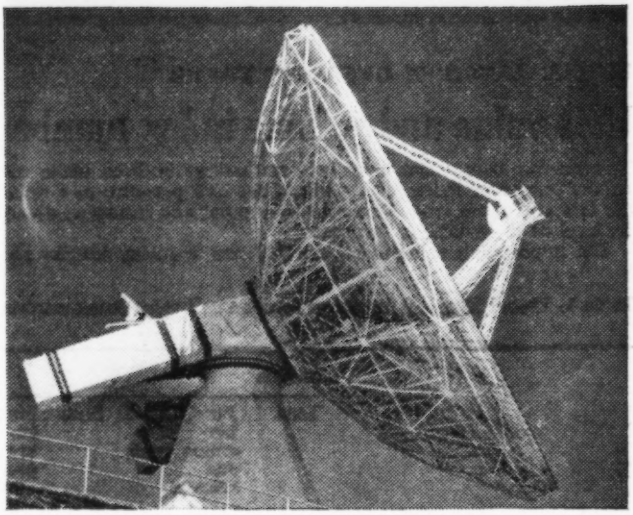
In Malawi, Brian Colquhoun and Partners are engaged upon the spine road. This has involved a survey and feasibility study including economic appraisal of alternatives for the World Bank of a 180 mile spine road from Blantyre to the site of the new capital at Lilongwe. Following acceptance of the proposals by the World Bank a detailed design was carried out and tender docu-

ments prepared. The road is now under construction at a total cost of approximately £4.5 million.

Mention has been made in these notes of finance having been provided by the World Bank. It is needless to say that in that quarter and in the other international finance agencies the reputation for both skill and integrity of British consulting engineers stands commendably high. Members of the Association of Consulting Engineers are drawn from all the main engineering specializations and to be admitted they must be of the most senior grade of membership in their relevant engineering institution. A further prerequisite to membership is thoroughly authenticated evidence of substantial experience in practice. Moreover members are not permitted to be concerned with any manufacturing or contracting interest which could possibly affect their judgment. Clients' interests must remain paramount.

Thirteen years ago the total value of work overseas for which members of the Association of Consulting Engineers were responsible amounted to £550 million. To have achieved the current figure of £1.726 million is due to a very large extent to the technical skill, integrity and independence which are the tradition and carefully preserved attributes of the British Consulting Engineer. It is the impartiality of the British Consulting Engineer that enables manufacturers and contractors from whatever country to tender for the work in all good faith.

In the face of such exacting standards it is no small wonder that throughout the world faith in British engineering reliability shows such an increasing trend.



View of the completed Hong Kong communications satellite earth station for which Mott, Hay and Anderson were consulting engineers to the Space Communications Division of Marconi Communications Systems Ltd.

NRDC

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance.

NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere.

NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance.

The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

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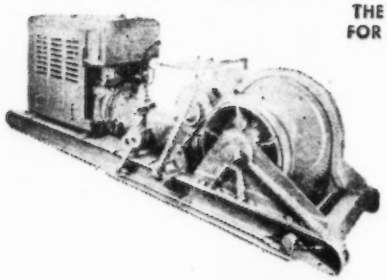

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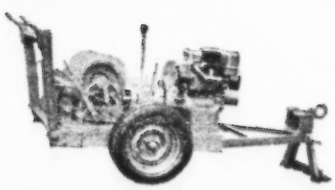

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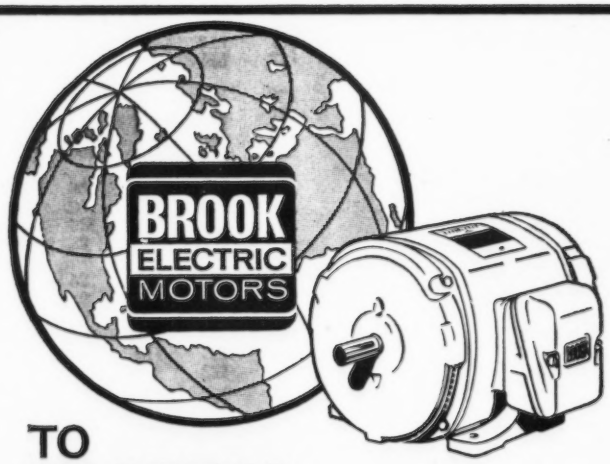

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70/C2

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

THE IMPORT UNIT value index was unchanged in June while the export unit value index rose by about one half per cent; as a result the terms of trade index increased by a point and is now at about its level of the middle of last year.

The import unit value index has flattened in recent months and showed no change between May and June. In the second quarter as a whole it was 1 per cent higher than in the first quarter of this year. The index for food, drink and tobacco was 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter; price increases were general in this group, the largest being for beverages and for fruit and vegetables (where

Table 1. United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports								Terms of Trade†
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods						
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other	
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139	
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105	99
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113	104
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116	105
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128	102
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131	101
1967 1st quarter	108	115	100	82	116	114	104	116	106	112	119	117	116	105
2nd quarter	107	114	99	81	114	114	103	116	106	113	119	118	116	106
3rd quarter	108	111	97	100	115	115	101	117	107	111	120	119	116	106
4th quarter	113	116	98	104	122	116	102	118	108	111	123	120	117	103
1968 1st quarter	120	120	104	108	134	121	108	123	111	113	130	124	126	101
2nd quarter	121	120	108	108	135	123	109	126	113	115	134	127	128	102
3rd quarter	122	120	109	107	136	125	107	128	115	116	133	132	129	103
4th quarter	123	122	110	106	137	126	109	129	116	117	132	132	130	103
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130	103
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131	102
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131	101
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132	100
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134	100
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137	101
1969 January	124	123	111	105	138	127	114	130	117	120	134	133	130	103
February	123	123	112	104	137	128	115	130	117	119	135	133	130	104
March	124	122	113	103	138	128	114	131	117	120	136	133	131	103
April	125	124	114	103	139	127	115	130	117	121	135	133	130	102
May	126	124	116	101	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131	102
June	126	124	115	101	142	128	115	130	118	122	137	132	131	102
July	126	125	116	100	143	128	116	131	117	122	139	132	131	102
August	126	124	115	100	143	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131	102
September	128	126	117	100	146	128	115	131	118	122	141	132	130	100
October	129	128	116	99	147	129	114	132	118	122	143	133	131	100
November	130	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	122	144	134	133	100
December	130	128	117	97	150	130	115	133	117	124	146	133	132	100
1970 January	130	128	118	96	151	130	116	133	118	124	147	133	133	100
February	131	129	120	96	151	131	116	134	119	125	152	134	133	100
March	131	130	120	95	151	132	117	135	120	124	153	135	135	101
April	132	131	121	95	152	133	117	136	123	125	155	136	135	101
May	132	131	121	95	152	134	116	137	123	126	154	137	137	101
June	132	133	122	96	150	135	118	138	123	126	156	138	137	102

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index

a rise is normal at this time of year). The index for basic materials increased by almost 2 per cent with substantial rises in the unit values of oil seeds and oils and fats.

There was a general and substantial drop in the unit values of non-ferrous metal imports in June, which was the main cause of the fall of two points in the index for manufactured goods as a whole. There was a rise of two points in the index for food, drink and tobacco, where unit values of meat, dairy products and fruit and vegetables all increased.

The export unit value index continued to rise in June at the faster rate which has prevailed this year, and was about one-half per cent higher than in May. The average for the second quarter was 2 per cent above that of the first. Between the two quarters the indices for all the broad groups rose, with substantial increases in those for metals (where prices of both iron and steel and non-ferrous metals rose) for machinery and transport equipment and for chemicals (which had shown little change in 1969).

Trends in United Kingdom trade are discussed in the article on trade in the second quarter of 1970, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, 1970.

Notes:

The volume index numbers for exports do not include any allowance for the special influences affecting recording (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 10, 1969).

This series of index numbers, based on 1961 = 100, was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

Table 2. United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) 961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	107	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	114	107	113	102	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	120	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	168	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	186	123	126	148	187
1967 1st quarter	134	106	98	180	167	127	122	128	155	102	113	126	143
2nd quarter	135	107	101	162	176	127	123	128	163	99	118	125	136
3rd quarter	126	100	104	150	156	112	112	112	140	88	103	103	139
4th quarter	136	106	105	178	170	108	117	107	133	90	96	100	126
1968 1st quarter	149	116	109	171	198	134	128	136	167	107	118	133	152
2nd quarter	144	104	112	186	189	133	125	134	174	107	121	131	147
3rd quarter	143	102	114	175	191	132	139	131	164	109	114	120	166
4th quarter	147	110	111	180	196	142	152	140	169	120	123	134	168
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
1969 January	159	114	123	211	206	139	126	141	165	116	117	134	176
February	139	95	100	189	189	129	117	131	164	107	105	124	163
March	148	110	105	194	201	139	123	143	168	114	118	137	182
April	152	113	107	188	209	142	136	145	182	114	118	136	186
May	155	102	108	192	227	156	148	159	195	133	135	164	153
June	149	106	108	179	209	158	140	162	189	125	123	162	198
July	159	108	115	191	227	157	133	161	193	122	128	160	194
August	139	88	113	170	196	146	128	151	180	119	122	142	200
September	137	99	99	166	188	147	140	149	189	120	125	136	195
October	160	108	117	213	222	153	160	152	202	132	137	144	168
November	140	101	99	178	191	168	155	170	195	140	147	162	215
December	149	106	111	199	202	160	148	162	191	134	136	155	200
1970 January	156	110	116	215	205	152	144	153	190	131	128	147	183
February	144	96	99	190	204	148	138	148	181	124	125	142	177
March	151	107	100	188	216	164	140	169	210	142	135	163	206
April	168	110	114	214	244	163	149	165	212	141	145	164	171
May	155	96	104	200	230	157	137	161	205	132	144	152	186
June	168	108	128	197	245	163	159	164	210	142	147	155	187

(*Tables 3 and 4 on next page*)

Table 3. United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1967 1st quarter	132	132	105	97	172	165	164	128	129	128	157	105	116	123	146
2nd quarter	134	133	108	102	158	170	166	123	123	123	157	98	114	119	138
3rd quarter	128	126	102	102	153	159	157	119	120	119	148	92	110	113	140
4th quarter	135	134	102	105	181	175	172	106	106	105	133	85	92	101	121
1968 1st quarter	146	144	114	109	162	195	191	134	132	135	167	108	120	131	153
2nd quarter	142	141	106	112	178	185	179	130	126	131	168	106	117	125	150
3rd quarter	147	144	105	112	180	197	190	139	147	138	171	113	121	131	165
4th quarter	148	144	106	111	184	202	190	140	140	140	169	115	119	135	163
1969 1st quarter	146	143	103	110	192	198	187	138	128	140	170	116	118	131	180
2nd quarter	151	146	109	108	181	210	197	148	141	151	181	123	120	147	185
3rd quarter	149	146	102	107	181	210	201	158	141	162	195	125	131	159	197
4th quarter	149	147	100	108	200	208	204	157	143	158	196	129	134	154	185
1970 1st quarter	151	151	105	109	194	208	207	157	147	158	197	136	134	150	190
2nd quarter	159	158	102	115	196	227	225	156	146	158	199	136	139	148	187
1969 January	145	141	102	108	191	192	181	143	131	143	171	121	122	133	185
February	148	143	100	111	192	205	191	132	123	135	171	112	111	126	171
March	147	145	107	111	191	196	190	141	131	142	167	115	119	134	184
April	149	146	112	109	178	204	194	141	140	142	176	113	115	134	184
May	148	142	100	103	175	214	195	147	142	148	181	126	121	145	172
June	155	152	114	113	190	214	203	156	141	163	187	129	125	162	197
July	151	147	107	107	185	213	200	150	137	154	191	117	121	151	186
August	149	145	97	109	182	213	202	164	148	169	200	130	138	166	202
September	147	145	103	106	177	205	200	159	139	164	195	127	135	159	203
October	150	147	96	111	204	209	202	158	152	158	203	128	133	152	184
November	147	146	98	106	200	205	200	157	139	159	190	129	135	155	187
December	150	149	104	106	196	211	209	155	137	159	194	129	134	155	184
1970 January	147	147	104	108	199	199	198	160	152	159	199	138	137	150	192
February	152	152	103	109	192	213	211	151	144	153	189	130	134	146	183
March	154	153	108	109	191	213	212	159	146	162	202	140	133	154	196
April	157	157	104	111	193	223	222	161	149	162	200	139	138	157	189
May	153	152	97	107	193	221	219	149	136	150	195	128	132	137	189
June	167	166	107	127	203	236	234	158	155	160	203	141	146	151	183

Table 4. United Kingdom trade in sterling and United States dollars, 1966-1969 (seasonally adjusted)

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance		Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance
		Total	Excluding US aircraft				Total	Excluding US aircraft	
Sterling basis:				£ million	Dollar basis:				$ million
1966	5,255	5,949	5,947	- 92	1966	14,714	16,657	16,652	- 256
1967	5,229	6,437	6,393	-534	1967	14,422	17,702	17,581	-1,429
1968	6,434	7,897	7,752	-665	1968	15,442	18,953	18,605	-1,595
1969	7,338	8,324	8,137	-139	1969	17,611	19,978	19,529	- 334
1966 1st quarter	1,287	1,521	1,521	- 80	1966 1st quarter	3,604	4,259	4,259	- 223
2nd quarter	1,238	1,486	1,486	- 96	2nd quarter	3,466	4,161	4,161	- 270
3rd quarter	1,330	1,539	1,539	- 55	3rd quarter	3,724	4,309	4,309	- 153
4th quarter	1,400	1,403	1,401	+ 139	4th quarter	3,920	3,928	3,923	+ 390
1967 1st quarter	1,394	1,577	1,574	- 26	1967 1st quarter	3,903	4,416	4,407	- 74
2nd quarter	1,329	1,590	1,574	-112	2nd quarter	3,721	4,452	4,407	- 313
3rd quarter	1,313	1,557	1,546	- 75	3rd quarter	3,676	4,360	4,329	- 209
4th quarter	1,193	1,713	1,699	-321	4th quarter	3,126	4,471	4,434	- 827
1968 1st quarter	1,563	1,942	1,922	-172	1968 1st quarter	3,751	4,661	4,613	- 412
2nd quarter	1,519	1,925	1,900	-223	2nd quarter	3,646	4,620	4,560	- 534
3rd quarter	1,652	1,998	1,961	-143	3rd quarter	3,965	4,795	4,706	- 344
4th quarter	1,700	2,033	1,969	-127	4th quarter	4,080	4,879	4,726	- 305
1969 1st quarter	1,696	2,031	1,980	-128	1969 1st quarter	4,070	4,874	4,752	- 307
2nd quarter	1,788	2,101	2,035	- 90	2nd quarter	4,291	5,042	4,884	- 216
3rd quarter	1,911	2,088	2,041	+ 39	3rd quarter	4,586	5,011	4,898	+ 95
4th quarter	1,943	2,103	2,080	+ 39	4th quarter	4,663	5,047	4,992	+ 94
1970 1st quarter	1,968	2,141	2,136	+32	1970 1st quarter	4,723	5,138	5,126	+ 76
2nd quarter p	1,984	2,274	2,265	- 81	2nd quarter p	4,762	5,458	5,436	- 195

(Table 5 on next page)

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Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and coasting trade movement during the first quarter of 1970

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports during the first quarter of 1970 amounted to 48,023 thousand net registered tons, which was 7·7 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1969. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 19,465 thousand net tons.

In the coasting trade the total net tonnage of arrivals and departures with cargo showed an increase of 0·7 per cent compared with the same period of 1969.

Note: net registered tons (nrt)

The net registered tonnage is the measure of the size of a vessel and is normally used in the assessment of light, port and dock dues in the United Kingdom. It is obtained by deducting from the gross registered tonnage an allowance for the area occupied by machinery, bunkers, water ballast and crew space.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or vice versa, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has onboard cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom or discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having onboard cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie, or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ship's stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ship's stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each subsequent port of call.

Table 1. Shipping movements at United Kingdom ports

Foreign Trade	Entered					Cleared				
		Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (†) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (†) Commonwealth	Foreign
With cargo: March 1969	6,220	10,347	3,972	296	6,079	4,664	5,082	2,159	151	2,772
March 1970	5,946	10,801	3,985	274	6,542	5,097	5,936	2,543	194	3,199
Three months ending March 1969	17,616	29,658	11,226	753	17,679	13,632	14,904	6,698	417	7,789
Three months ending March 1970	16,706	30,845	10,944	823	19,078	14,651	17,178	7,094	604	9,480
In ballast: March 1969	1,337	1,769	653	28	1,088	2,798	6,686	2,176	203	4,307
March 1970	1,692	2,336	894	57	1,385	2,496	7,235	2,379	134	4,722
Three months ending March 1969	3,759	5,334	2,003	152	3,179	7,951	19,120	5,900	493	12,727
Three months ending March 1970	4,549	6,401	2,489	198	3,714	6,719	19,987	6,188	457	13,342

(†) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

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WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066 – Telex 49327).

Table 2. Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo

Nationality of Vessels	Entered				Cleared			
	March		January-March		March		January-March	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Numbers of Vessels							
United Kingdom	1,792	1,700	5,094	4,727	1,449	1,007	4,329	4,463
Other Commonwealth (†)	169	174	461	465	145	149	383	467
Foreign	4,259	4,072	12,061	11,514	3,070	3,341	8,920	9,721
Total	6,220	5,946	17,616	16,706	4,664	5,097	13,632	14,651
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth:								
Registered in United Kingdom	3,972	3,985	11,226	10,944	2,159	2,543	6,698	7,094
Registered in Canada		14		17	5	—	5	—
Registered in other countries (†)	296	260	753	806	146	194	412	604
Total Commonwealth	4,268	4,259	11,979	11,767	2,310	2,737	7,115	7,698
Foreign:								
Soviet	122	89	393	318	38	19	94	77
Finnish	99	158	285	431	44	52	113	142
Swedish	418	466	1,194	1,189	212	201	592	593
Norwegian	1,289	1,035	3,635	3,794	490	539	1,291	1,563
Danish	231	269	735	859	175	184	544	602
Polish	25	32	80	74	12	11	41	33
German (Federal Republic)	519	687	1,591	1,768	316	519	915	1,478
Dutch	682	707	2,000	1,700	416	434	1,302	1,306
Belgian	256	211	603	626	210	222	537	593
French	355	397	1,020	1,200	237	195	589	707
Spanish	86	87	209	237	75	70	198	201
Italian	201	141	492	486	27	14	84	59
Yugoslav	21	44	50	68	8	2	16	25
Greek	184	390	628	945	111	131	235	358
United States of America	240	272	397	856	177	288	334	815
Panamanian	129	262	540	535	47	90	223	184
Liberian	887	1,032	2,949	3,122	64	95	354	374
Other	335	272	878	870	113	133	327	370
Total Foreign	6,079	6,542	17,679	19,078	2,772	3,199	7,789	9,480
GRAND TOTAL	**10,347**	**10,801**	**29,658**	**30,845**	**5,082**	**5,936**	**14,904**	**17,178**
Trading Areas:								
Irish Republic	444	461	1,233	1,475	317	396	958	1,243
Northern Europe (Foreign)	2,931	3,039	8,502	8,661	2,338	2,543	6,812	7,494
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	1,157	1,382	3,580	3,759	780	967	2,389	2,613
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,176	1,038	3,361	3,208	148	157	487	493
West and South Africa	638	621	1,760	1,499	244	258	721	698
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	2,012	2,072	5,813	5,809	146	231	601	714
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	219	213	650	605	145	180	460	513
Australasia	319	203	818	704	145	80	451	290
North America (Atlantic Coast)	665	1,086	1,563	3,194	520	755	1,292	2,187
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	517	499	1,647	1,473	157	165	351	451
South America (Atlantic Coast)	141	120	428	298	67	95	199	268
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	34	37	69	80	19	21	54	44
North America (Pacific Coast)	84	20	211	59	35	83	98	155
Other Areas	10	10	23	21	21	5	31	15
Total Commonwealth Countries	2,402	2,483	7,204	7,370	916	1,033	2,756	3,093
Total Foreign Countries	7,945	8,318	22,454	23,475	4,166	4,903	12,148	14,085
TOTAL	**10,347**	**10,801**	**29,658**	**30,845**	**5,082**	**5,936**	**14,904**	**17,178**

(†) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

(*Continued on next page*)

Robert Hough

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SHIPPING MOVEMENT, *continued*

Table 3. Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports – January-March

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970	
	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels
Bristol	740	585	300	746	599	321	77	87	116	593	720	313
Cardiff	306	300	169	380	374	219	96	158	122	385	417	226
Dover	1,565	1,756	1,342	1,948	2,312	1,887	1,482	1,700	1,274	1,911	2,292	1,870
Felixstowe	568	758	581	599	805	643	514	747	575	574	787	628
Folkestone	107	106	91	122	143	117	96	87	76	122	147	119
Grimsby (including Immingham)	1,148	1,479	550	1,351	1,721	659	507	486	374	1,338	1,703	679
Harwich	1,830	2,007	1,057	1,883	2,068	1,105	1,832	2,069	1,120	1,862	2,124	1,160
Holyhead	337	344	304	341	350	312	244	357	312	247	357	313
Hull	1,271	1,083	1,151	1,354	1,198	1,234	656	581	665	1,162	1,132	1,035
Lancaster	—	2	5	6	6	16	5	7	23	5	7	23
Liverpool	2,905	3,476	1,132	3,401	4,054	1,329	1,238	1,563	786	3,168	3,780	1,173
London	7,432	7,206	2,918	9,244	9,187	3,665	3,104	3,545	2,163	8,476	9,067	3,686
Manchester	1,325	1,244	672	1,418	1,308	783	378	438	566	1,264	1,111	806
Middlesbrough	1,481	1,420	409	1,762	1,784	664	394	552	592	1,678	1,694	756
Milford Haven	2,802	2,744	107	3,384	3,464	348	612	756	221	3,271	3,609	330
Newhaven	135	164	198	139	167	207	127	138	151	137	172	211
Newport	384	388	184	422	419	223	125	145	183	392	393	235
Plymouth	68	35	105	116	59	198	41	33	124	120	97	212
Port Talbot	250	223	117	268	261	171	45	50	141	265	254	208
Southampton	3,015	3,185	673	3,568	3,804	861	1,344	1,381	624	3,448	3,827	885
Swansea	121	208	100	327	470	282	440	628	423	480	682	441
Tyne Ports	422	390	301	534	521	353	216	189	172	677	737	327
Glasgow	703	685	290	883	832	332	414	413	191	896	955	376
Grangemouth	364	414	285	490	472	330	412	294	212	734	439	320
Greenock	471	786	71	662	952	132	34	418	61	759	982	122
Leith	156	136	203	434	189	257	382	48	130	880	161	229
Belfast	587	646	387	623	754	434	83	92	133	485	583	277
Other Ports	1,812	1,685	4,046	2,474	2,575	5,623	1,287	1,182	3,544	3,000	2,699	5,665
TOTAL	32,305	33,455	17,748	38,879	40,848	22,705	16,185	18,144	15,074	38,329	40,928	22,625

Table 4. Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports – January-March

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970	
	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels
Bristol	334	380	205	380	483	620	128	131	411	459	529	790
Cardiff	148	168	215	250	295	410	46	61	137	221	233	400
Cowes	473	527	2,330	1,058	1,289	5,072	440	498	2,147	1,056	1,288	5,075
Hull	235	238	77	266	296	178	47	116	112	319	302	273
Immingham	162	73	31	463	668	318	303	502	284	490	592	340
Lancaster	252	252	313	281	292	450	270	286	441	277	292	445
Liverpool	1,076	909	652	1,450	1,222	1,203	793	710	990	1,455	1,392	1,344
London	1,562	1,667	1,151	1,959	2,080	1,807	385	366	669	1,983	1,835	1,772
Manchester	24	60	72	64	94	142	19	25	40	89	95	121
Middlesbrough	21	38	82	371	412	467	351	372	249	404	506	361
Milford Haven	127	115	26	1,213	1,095	489	1,109	1,233	518	1,140	1,267	537
Portsmouth	99	106	447	738	921	4,208	26	20	249	721	901	4,194
Preston	313	294	444	322	321	498	300	299	454	339	336	526
Southampton	718	817	2,273	1,494	1,541	3,168	1,233	1,338	2,535	1,467	1,604	3,190
Sunderland	77	33	43	327	282	291	232	238	211	285	275	262
Swansea	92	66	128	625	611	781	429	345	496	462	406	627
Tyne Ports	165	157	79	878	732	538	462	411	354	743	656	538
Ardrossan	358	332	452	376	347	513	227	227	438	318	315	505
Glasgow	191	301	209	343	445	299	71	102	85	294	331	252
Greenock	325	277	620	384	307	682	363	257	621	403	325	709
Stranraer	389	387	309	391	388	310	387	387	305	390	388	310
Belfast	1,717	1,627	1,834	1,784	1,702	2,014	1,446	1,370	1,536	1,877	1,766	2,133
Other Ports	2,766	2,828	6,182	4,449	4,491	9,402	2,017	1,926	3,724	4,190	4,135	8,801
TOTAL	11,624	11,652	18,174	19,866	20,314	33,860	11,084	11,220	17,006	19,382	19,769	33,505

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Table 5. Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

	Arrived				Departed			
		Thousand Net Tons				Thousand Net Tons		
	Number of Vessels	Total	Commonwealth (†)	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	Commonwealth (†)	Foreign
COASTING TRADE – GREAT BRITAIN								
With cargo: March 1969	5,273	3,382	2,577	805	4,922	3,290	2,491	799
March 1970	5,568	3,437	2,536	901	5,206	3,326	2,405	921
Three months ending March 1969	15,812	9,728	7,722	2,006	14,827	9,571	7,557	2,014
Three months ending March 1970	15,943	9,857	7,476	2,381	15,251	9,773	7,277	2,496
In ballast: March 1969	4,632	2,870	2,068	802	4,877	2,751	2,079	672
March 1970	5,293	2,900	2,156	744	5,259	2,655	2,016	639
Three months ending March 1969	13,648	8,158	6,093	2,065	14,346	7,743	5,953	1,790
Three months ending March 1970	15,449	8,569	6,163	2,406	15,634	8,035	6,008	2,027
COASTING TRADE – UNITED KINGDOM								
With cargo: March 1969	6,091	4,052	3,085	967	5,533	3,779	2,884	895
March 1970	6,305	4,020	2,980	1,040	5,760	3,790	2,768	1,022
Three months ending March 1969	18,153	11,624	9,314	2,310	16,634	11,084	8,872	2,212
Three months ending March 1970	18,174	11,652	8,947	2,705	17,006	11,220	8,517	2,703
In ballast: March 1969	4,707	2,891	2,080	811	5,202	2,953	2,208	745
March 1970	5,360	2,927	2,175	752	5,579	2,846	2,152	694
Three months ending March 1969	13,899	8,241	6,144	2,097	15,249	8,299	6,349	1,950
Three months ending March 1970	15,686	8,662	6,221	2,441	16,499	8,550	6,340	2,210

(†) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Hosiery and other knitted goods–index of production

IN THE THREE MONTHS ending May 1970, the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics) was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the three months ending February 1970.

The above comparison has been based on the seasonally adjusted figures in the accompanying table.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1970 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1969 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1970 have been incorporated.

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations.

A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

Index of the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics)

1963 = 100

1963	100	
1964	109	
1965	114	
1966	114	
1967	114	
1968	132	
1969	147	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1968 4th quarter	156	137
1969 1st quarter	133	144
2nd quarter	145	156
3rd quarter	142	142
4th quarter	166	146
1970 1st quarter	139	154
1969 July	129	139
August	131	137
September	166	149
October	176	146
November	179	146
December	143	145
1970 January	124	149
February	152	156
March	141	158
April p	147	148
May p	142	162

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 27, 1970:

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	404,518	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	34,797	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	303	
		439,618
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		30,103
		469,721

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 6, 1970, together with an estimate of collection approximately covering entertainments of four weeks ended June 27, 1970 £213,700

The eighth interim allocation for the thirteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 43 per cent.

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Stocks and capital expenditure in the distributive and service trades 1968

THE ESTIMATES of stocks and capital expenditure shown in the tables below are based on information returned in the annual inquiries, which are taken under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. Short-term changes in stocks and capital expenditure are estimated from returns made voluntarily each month or quarter by firms in the distributive and service trades. However, many firms, particularly the smaller ones, are unable to supply information as frequently as each month or quarter and to correct any bias, information is obtained from a representative sample of businesses once a year.

Results

The results in Table 1 show that all trades, with the exception of the cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. group increased their capital expenditure from the 1967 level. The most notable rise was recorded for shipping from £140·1 million in 1967 to £246·9 million in 1968, continuing the upward trend shown in 1967. This rise was largely due to increased expenditure on large tankers and container ships. Building societies and hire purchase finance houses also show a large increase in capital expenditure which can be attributed in part to an expansion in leasing business by the finance houses.

Stocks in the wholesale trades increased in total by £138·3 million over the 1967 level. This increase was mainly divided between wholesale distribution (£78·4 million) and dealing in other industrial materials and machinery (£50·4 million). In the catering trades, stocks rose by £4·0 million. These figures are shown in Table 2.

Estimates of purchases and sales of land and existing buildings are shown in Table 3. In most cases purchases are greater than sales, the most notable exception being retail distribution in 1968 where the trend in recent years was reversed.

Scope and coverage of the Inquiry

The figures shown in the tables, except those for cinemas, theatres,

Table 1. Fixed capital expenditure in certain distributive and service trades 1959-68

All businesses in the United Kingdom — Current prices — £ million

1968 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure: New Building Work	Vehicles	Other	Total
702	Road passenger transport	1959	4·4	19·8	0·9	25·1
		1960	4·3	25·6	1·2	31·1
		1961	4·5	27·9	1·2	33·6
		1962	4·0	30·0	1·1	35·1
		1963	4·8	33·5	1·6	39·9
		1964	5·2	34·1	1·5	40·8
		1965	3·7	35·8	1·0	40·5
		1966	4·7	34·2	1·6	40·5
		1967	5·4	34·7	2·0	42·1
		1968	4·8	40·4	1·3	46·5
703 and 704	Road haulage contracting	1966	9·8	86·2	8·8	104·8
		1967	9·3	75·2	6·6	91·1
		1968	8·1	89·4	7·9	105·4
705	Shipping	1959	0·9	160·3	(†)	161·2
		1960	0·6	161·1	(†)	161·7
		1961	0·4	131·8	(†)	132·2
		1962	1·2	105·9	(†)	107·1
		1963	1·9	82·2	(†)	84·1
		1964	1·8	121·3	(†)	123·1
		1965	4·1	96·0	(†)	100·1
		1966	3·4	95·4	(†)	98·8
		1967	3·2	136·9	(†)	140·1
		1968	6·8	240·1	(†)	246·9
810,811 & 812	Wholesale distribution	1959 (‡)	15·6	16·5	23·8	55·9
		1960 (‡)	16·1	18·7	24·4	59·2
		1961 (‡)	17·8	19·3	21·4	58·5
		1962 (‡)	22·1	22·6	24·0	68·7
		1963 (‡)	23·2	22·1	28·1	73·4
		1964 (‡)	23·7	26·6	28·2	78·5
		1965 (‡)	24·1	27·9	33·4	85·4
		1966 (‡)	26·1	26·2	28·6	80·9
		1967 (‡)	29·4	32·1	37·3	98·8
		1968 (‡)	27·6	28·1	44·8	100·5
		1968	26·0	26·0	40·7	92·7
820 and 821	Retail distribution	1959 (‡)	62·0	38·5	59·8	160·3
		1960 (‡)	63·1	40·1	68·9	172·1
		1961 (‡)	64·5	45·0	86·1	195·6
		1962 (‡)	70·9	40·9	81·9	193·7
		1963 (‡)	72·6	44·2	95·3	212·1
		1964 (‡)	88·4	50·5	108·2	247·1
		1965 (‡)	81·4	51·3	102·3	235·0
		1966 (‡)	76·9	44·3	95·4	216·6
		1967 (‡)	75·4	45·9	91·0	212·3
		1968 (‡)	90·3	49·7	123·7	263·7
		1968	86·8	45·0	117·5	249·3
831	Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	1959 (‡)	2·7	9·8	3·4	15·9
		1960 (‡)	2·7	11·0	3·2	16·9
		1961 (‡)	3·9	11·5	4·3	19·7
		1962 (‡)	4·3	9·5	4·7	18·5
		1963 (‡)	4·9	10·8	6·1	21·8
		1964 (‡)	6·4	12·4	6·3	25·1
		1965 (‡)	6·7	11·5	5·6	23·8
		1966 (‡)	6·5	10·6	5·5	22·6
		1967 (‡)	6·8	11·2	5·6	23·6
		1968 (‡)	5·7	12·0	6·4	24·1
		1968	**5·7**	**12·3**	**6·5**	**24·5**
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1959 (‡)	3·0	5·4	10·0	18·4
		1960 (‡)	3·2	6·3	12·3	21·8
		1961 (‡)	5·0	5·4	16·0	26·4
		1962 (‡)	4·5	6·3	7·6	18·4
		1963 (‡)	4·6	6·3	9·2	20·1
		1964 (‡)	9·9	10·5	12·4	32·8
		1965 (‡)	8·6	9·1	12·7	30·4
		1966 (‡)	7·7	8·7	9·7	26·1
		1967 (‡)	8·4	9·1	12·0	29·5
		1968 (‡)	8·6	10·5	13·0	32·1
		1968 (§)	8·6	10·5	13·0	32·1
860	Insurance	1959	12·1	0·8	1·4	14·3
		1960	18·5	1·0	1·7	21·2
		1961	22·7	1·1	2·1	25·9
		1962	29·9	1·2	2·5	33·6
		1963	22·4	1·2	2·3	25·9
		1964	20·2	1·1	3·6	24·9
		1965	24·7	0·8	3·9	29·4
		1966	20·5	1·6	4·2	26·3
		1967 (ii)	27·2	1·7	4·0	32·9
		1968	31·4	2·2	5·5	39·1
861 (part)	Banking	1959	9·1	0·2	3·2	12·5
		1960	8·6	0·3	3·9	12·8
		1961	12·8	0·3	4·4	17·5
		1962	17·6	0·4	5·7	23·7
		1963	21·9	0·4	6·6	28·9
		1964	25·7	0·4	10·3	36·4
		1965	26·3	0·3	11·6	38·2
		1966	33·9	0·6	14·3	48·8
		1967	42·0	0·4	22·0	64·4
		1968	43·8	0·5	31·5	75·8
862 (part)	Building Societies and Hire Purchase finance houses	1962	3·4	2·2	8·1	13·7
		1963	2·9	1·5	7·9	12·3
		1964	3·7	2·9	19·5	26·1
		1965	3·7	6·5	25·9	36·1
		1966	4·5	4·5	23·5	32·5
		1967	4·7	8·3	25·6	38·6
		1968	4·8	10·6	53·6	69·0
881	Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. (*)	1959	2·8	0·9	19·5	23·3
		1960	3·9	0·7	13·8	18·4
		1961	7·1	0·7	11·6	19·4
		1962	5·7	0·5	11·1	17·3
		1963	4·8	0·7	8·0	13·5
		1964	6·0	1·1	11·8	18·9
		1965	3·5	0·7	13·1	17·3
		1966	4·7	1·0	12·1	17·8
		1967	4·6	0·8	14·2	19·6
		1968	5·4	0·9	12·1	18·4
884-888	Catering (including registered clubs)	1964	57·0	5·9	24·4	87·3
		1965	48·6	6·3	24·4	79·3
		1966	48·7	5·4	26·6	80·7
		1967	50·9	5·0	21·1	77·0
		1968	64·4	5·6	21·0	91·0

(†) Included under new building work
(‡) Figures based on 1958 standard industrial classification
(§) Excluding leasing carried on by Finance Houses and similar businesses
(ii) Revised
(*) Incorporated businesses Great Britain only

radio, etc., which relate to incorporated businesses in Great Britain, are estimates for all businesses in the United Kingdom. Returns made in the inquiry relate to 'business units', that is to say they generally covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding, however, any subsidiaries mainly operating overseas); where a firm or group was engaged in a number of different activities, separate returns for each main activity were required where possible.

The stock figures for 1967 and 1968 are given on the basis of both the 1968 and 1958 Standard Industrial Classifications for those industry groups within which changes in classification have taken place. Figures prior to 1967 are based on the 1958 classification. For capital expenditure and purchases and sales of land and existing buildings, only the 1968 figures are shown in terms of the 1968 and 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. The main classification changes affecting the distributive and service trades were that milk processing by wholesalers and retailers; coffee blending, grinding and roasting which was in wholesale distribution, tea blending and bakehouses with 25 or more persons employed attached to retail shops were transferred to the food, drink and tobacco sector of manufacturing industry. Distribution of fuel oil (not bulk) was transferred from wholesale distribution of petroleum products to dealing in coal, oil, buildings materials, grain and agricultural supplies.

Table 2. Stocks in the wholesale, retail and catering trades

All businesses in the United Kingdom — £ million

1968 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Level of stocks at December 31
810,811 & 812	Wholesale distribution	1959 (†)	550·0 (‡)
		1960 (†)	582·9
		1961 (†)	611·4
		1962 (†)	625·8
		1963 (†)	648·9
		1964 (†)	715·9
		1965 (†)	750·7 (‡)
		1966 (†)	790·1
		1967 (†)	816·5
		1968 (†)	896·8
		1967	782·3
		1968	860·7
820 821	Retail distribution	1961 (†)	1,053·6 (‡)
		1962 (†)	1,085·1
		1963 (†)	1,135·1
		1964 (†)	1,219·9
		1965 (†)	1,270·1
		1966 (†)	1,325·1 (‡)
		1967 (†)	1,358·8
		1968 (†)	1,474·3
		1967	1,353·6
		1968	1,468·9
831	Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale and retail)	1959 (†)	78·8 (‡)
		1960 (†)	83·2
		1961 (†)	86·3
		1962 (†)	91·5
		1963 (†)	100·0
		1964 (†)	116·7
		1965 (†)	124·8 (‡)
		1966 (†)	127·7
		1967 (†)	130·4
		1968 (†)	139·9
		1967	130·4
		1968	139·9
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1959 (†)	188·8 (‡)
		1960 (†)	207·9
		1961 (†)	219·7
		1962 (†)	231·9
		1963 (†)	248·0
		1964 (†)	297·1
		1965 (†)	328·1 (‡)
		1966 (†)	333·8
		1967 (†)	351·9
		1968 (†)	402·3
		1967 (§)	351·9
		1968 (§)	402·3
884-888	Catering trades (‖)	1964	68·0 (‡)
		1965	75·0
		1966	79·0
		1967	84·0
		1968	88·0

(†) Figures based on 1958 Standard Industrial Classification

(‡) Figure obtained in the base year inquiry, except Retail figures which are obtained in Census of Distribution. The other figures are estimates based on the stock changes report

(§) Excluding leasing carried on by Finance Houses and similar businesses

(‖) Excludes those brewery companies whose stocks for their public houses are reported in the Census of Production. Also excludes registered clubs

Year of return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1968, but if this was not their year of account a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1968 to April 5, 1969 was accepted.

Description of terms used

Stocks are shown at the values adopted for balance sheet purposes; they do not include the stocks of companies mainly operating abroad.

Capital expenditure represents all expenditure charged to the capital asset accounts or ranking as capital items for taxation purposes, including capital items bought on hire purchase and expenditure on the replacement of assets destroyed under circumstances (e.g. fire) which have given rise to an insurance claim. Expenditure on assets for use outside the United Kingdom is excluded and so is expenditure on intangible assets such as goodwill. New building work includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of old buildings (including fixtures, e.g. lifts and heating systems) and expenditure on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The purchase of newly constructed buildings is also included and so are architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, commission, etc. Expenditure on vehicles includes ships and aircraft as well as motor vehicles and is shown net, that is after deducting amounts received from vehicles disposed of during the year. Other capital expenditure includes plant and machinery and other capital equipment (e.g. office furniture) and is also shown net of disposals.

Table 3. Purchases and sales of land and existing buildings

All businesses in the United Kingdom — £ million

1968 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Purchases	Sales
702	Road passenger transport	1966	0·4	0·2
		1967	0·7	0·3
		1968	0·6	0·3
703 and 704	Road haulage contracting	1966	8·3	3·1
		1967	6·4	3·8
		1968	3·5	5·9
810,811 & 812	Wholesale distribution	1966 (†)	17·9	9·4
		1967 (†)	18·7	10·1
		1968 (†)	29·0	8·9
		1968	28·8	8·6
831	Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	1966 (†)	3·2	3·3
		1967 (†)	3·7	4·9
		1968 (†)	2·7	4·3
		1968	2·7	4·3
832	Dealing in other industrial materials materials and machinery	1966 (†)	3·3	3·2
		1967 (†)	3·1	2·1
		1968 (†)	2·9	4·2
		1968 (‡)	2·9	4·2
820 and 821	Retail distribution	1966 (†)	44·7	26·8
		1967 (†)	58·4	30·2
		1968 (†)	47·2	56·2
		1968	46·3	55·4
860.1	Insurance, banking, building societies and hire purchase finance houses	1966	87·8	9·5
861.2 (Part)		1967	65·2	16·2
861.3 (Part)		1968	67·7	24·3
881	Cinemas, theatres, radio etc. (§)	1966	0·9	2·4
		1967	0·9	4·9
		1968	2·9	3·8
884-888	Catering (excluding registered clubs)	1966	17·0	9·9
		1967	14·0	8·1
		1968	13·8	7·6

(†) Figures based on 1958 Standard Industrial Classification
(‡) Excluding leasing carried on by Finance Houses and similar businesses
(§) Incorporated businesses in Great Britain only

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

An index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published will be found on the page following contents page.

Retail trade in June

THE VOLUME of retail trade in the second quarter of 1970, after allowing for seasonal influences, was 1 per cent higher than the level which has prevailed since the middle of 1969. Most of this increase was due to the high sales by clothing and footwear shops, which were particularly marked in May and June. There was little change in the level of sales by food shops or durable goods shops between the first and second quarters of 1970.

The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales in June was 105 (1966=100), the same as in May, but 2 points higher than the average level of the preceding three months. The figures suggest that an upturn of sales may have begun in May, but it was still channelled through a relatively narrow sector of retail trade.

Table 1. Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) (a) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (†)
1968 3rd quarter	103	102	104	104	106	103
4th quarter	104	104	104	105	105	104
1969 1st quarter	102	103	101	102	102	100
2nd quarter	104	103	104	105	104	103
3rd quarter	103	103	103	105	104	102
4th quarter	103	103	103	103	105	102
1970 1st quarter	103	104	103	103	105	102
2nd quarter	104	103	105	107	105	103
Percentage increase 2nd quarter 1970 on 1st quarter 1970	*1*	–	*2*	*4*	–	*1*
1969 October	103	103	103	102	105	102
November	103	102	103	105	106	102
December*	103	103	103	103	105	102
1970 January	103	104	102	102	102	102
February	104	103	105	106	108	103
March*	103	103	102	102	104	101
April	103	102	103	105	101	103
May	105	103	106	112	106	105
June*	105	104	105	107	106	102

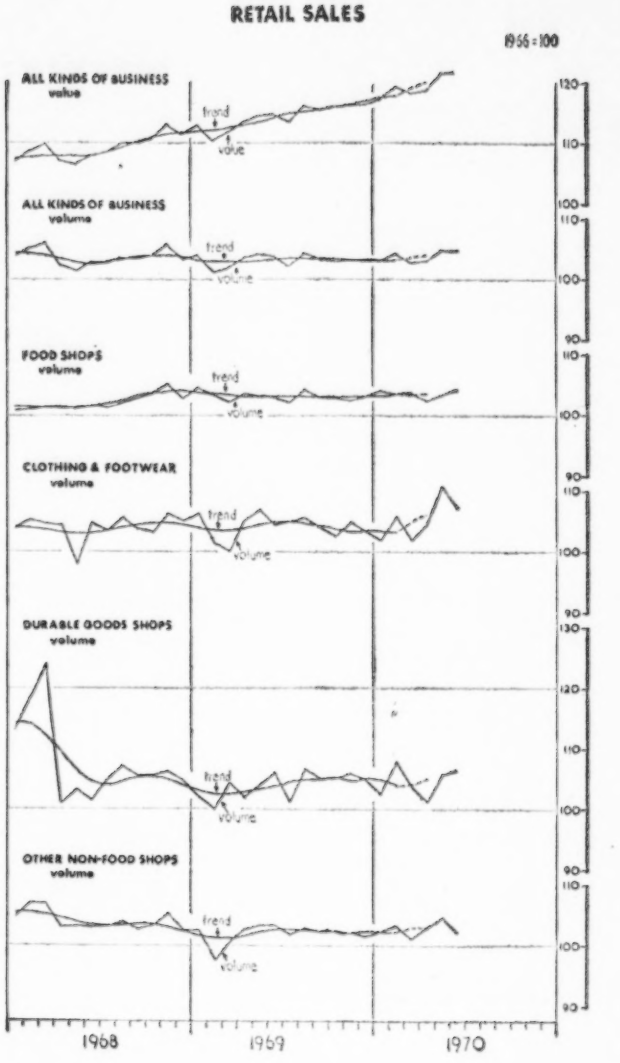
Table 2. Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) (a) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (†)
1968 3rd quarter	109	109	110	108	111	111
4th quarter	112	111	111	109	112	112
1969 1st quarter	112	114	110	108	110	111
2nd quarter	114	115	114	113	113	115
3rd quarter	115	116	114	113	113	115
4th quarter	116	117	115	113	116	117
1970 1st quarter	118	120	117	114	117	119
2nd quarter	121	121	121	120	119	121
Percentage increase 2nd quarter 1970 on 1st quarter 1970	*2*	*1*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*2*
1969 October	116	117	115	112	116	117
November	116	116	116	114	117	116
December*	116	118	115	113	115	116
1970 January	117	119	116	112	115	118
February	119	119	119	117	120	120
March*	118	120	117	113	116	118
April	119	119	119	117	116	120
May	121	120	122	124	121	123
June*	122	122	121	120	121	121

All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, this occasionally results in inconsistenceis between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

(a) The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by June 1970 sales was the five weeks from May 31, 1970 to July 4, 1970, the corresponding period in 1969 was from May 25, 1969 to June 28, 1969. As the figures are based on the values of sales they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.



Business Monitor

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Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

INSTALMENT CREDIT advanced by finance houses, after allowing for seasonal factors, increased by 6 per cent between the first two quarters of 1970. This indicates a continuation of the upward trend which began in the third quarter of 1969. A similar comparison for the instalment credit sales of durable goods shops showed little change between the two quarters, although in June the index rose to 107 (April and May=99).

Total debt outstanding to finance houses, durable goods shops and department stores rose by £13 million during the second quarter, in seasonally adjusted terms. A small part of this increase represents recalculation in April, of borrowers' outstandings where, under the 1969 Finance Act, interest payments are now due gross of tax.

Finance houses

Credit advanced by finance houses in June was 20 per cent more than in the same period last year; with similar increases in the two preceding months, the average increase on a year earlier in the second quarter was 18 per cent. This comparison, which followed a 9 per cent increase in the first quarter, reflects the low level of business activity in the second quarter of 1969, although there was an increase in seasonally adjusted terms between the two quarters of this year.

Credit extended for new and used cars in the second quarter of 1970 was higher by 16 per cent and 7 per cent respectively than in the corresponding period last year: there were increases in all categories of finance house business with a particularly large rise under the miscellaneous heading 'Other Goods'. This category, which includes *inter alia*, personal loans not tied to specific goods, has been growing very rapidly in recent months.

Total outstandings owing to finance houses rose in June by £10 million, but in seasonally adjusted terms the increase was only £4 million.

Durable goods shops and department stores

Instalment credit sales by durable goods shops during the second quarter were 9 per cent more by value than in the same period of 1969, an increase not very different from that recorded for the first quarter of this year. The increase on a year earlier in the second quarter of 7 per cent by furniture shops was somewhat less than the corresponding rise of 10 per cent for other durable goods shops.

(*Text continued on next page*)

Table 2. Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Increase in debt
	Total	By Shops (†)	By Finance Houses		
1966	904	235	669	1,041	-137
1967	981	235	746	1,027	- 46
1968	1,027	258	769	996	31
1969	930	229	701	956	- 26
1966 1st quarter	270	69	201	274	- 4
2nd quarter	251	61	190	268	- 17
3rd quarter	202	55	147	251	- 49
4th quarter	181	50	131	248	- 67
1967 1st quarter	198	53	145	254	- 56
2nd quarter	215	53	162	254	- 39
3rd quarter	274	61	213	261	13
4th quarter	294	68	226	258	36
1968 1st quarter	292	77	215	264	28
2nd quarter	227	59	168	249	- 22
3rd quarter	251	64	187	243	8
4th quarter	257	58	199	240	17
1969 1st quarter	225	56	169	242	- 17
2nd quarter	223	57	166	239	- 16
3rd quarter	234	58	176	235	- 1
4th quarter	248	58	190	240	8
1970 1st quarter	247	60	187	249	- 2
2nd quarter	259	62	197	248	13

(†) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Table 1. Hire purchase and other instalment credit business

	Increase in debt outstanding to finance houses, durable goods shops and department stores £ million		Finance Houses				Durable Goods Shops			
			New instalment credit extended per calendar month (Index 1966 = 100)		Increase in debt £ million		*Instalment credit sales per week (Index 1961 = 100)*		Increase in debt £ million	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1966	-137		*100*		-84		*93*		-51	
1967	- 46		*111*		-15		*94*		-30	
1968	31		*115*		26		*102*		2	
1969	- 26		*105*		-21		*94*		- 5	
1966 1st quarter	-11	- 4	118	*120*	4	3	97	*104*	-13	- 5
2nd quarter	8	- 17	129	*114*	24	- 5	90	*95*	-15	-11
3rd quarter	-52	- 49	89	*88*	-36	-33	86	*88*	-15	-15
4th quarter	-82	- 67	64	*78*	-76	-49	97	*83*	- 8	-20
1967 1st quarter	-59	- 56	87	*86*	-39	-41	81	*87*	-18	-12
2nd quarter	-18	- 39	113	*96*	- 4	-27	83	*88*	-13	-11
3rd quarter	11	13	129	*128*	20	21	93	*96*	- 8	- 8
4th quarter	20	36	117	*135*	8	32	122	*105*	9	1
1968 1st quarter	24	28	129	*128*	25	24	111	*120*	- 1	4
2nd quarter	2	- 22	116	*101*	9	-18	86	*92*	- 6	- 3
3rd quarter	5	8	113	*112*	7	9	96	*99*	- 1	—
4th quarter	—	17	101	*118*	-15	11	113	*98*	10	1
1969 1st quarter	-20	- 17	102	*102*	- 7	- 9	87	*93*	-10	- 5
2nd quarter	7	- 16	114	*99*	9	-17	88	*93*	- 1	2
3rd quarter	- 4	- 1	106	*105*	- 2	1	91	*94*	- 2	- 2
4th quarter	- 9	8	96	*113*	-21	4	113	*97*	8	—
1970 1st quarter	- 8	- 2	112	*111*	—	- 1	94	*101*	- 5	2
2nd quarter	37	13	135	*118*	38	12	96	*102*	- 1	1
1970 January	- 7	- 2	100	*111*	- 7	- 3	94	*98*	1	2
February	1	1	110	*114*	3	1	99	*105*	- 2	—
March	- 2	- 1	125	*109*	4	1	90	*100*	- 4	—
April	17	6	141	*125*	17	5	93	*99*	—	1
May	12	4	130	*112*	11	3	97	*99*	1	1
June	8	3	135	*115*	10	4	97	*107*	- 2	- 1
3 months ended March 1970	- 8	- 2	112	*111*	—	- 1	94	*101*	- 5	2
3 months ended June 1970	37	13	135	*118*	38	12	96	*102*	- 1	1
Percentage increase			*21*	6			*2*	*1*		

Other instalment credit retailers

Instalment credit sales in the second quarter by general mail order houses, which account for most of the credit business of this group of retailers, were 7 per cent higher than in the same period of 1969, a smaller rise than the 11 per cent recorded in the first quarter of this year.

Debt outstanding to this group of retailers showed little change over the second quarter.

Table 3. Hire purchase and other instalment credit outstanding

£ million end period

Owed directly to		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1966	327	324	316	311	309	301	298	292	286	281	280	278
	1967	273	267	260	255	252	247	245	241	239	240	243	248
	1968	246	247	247	245	245	241	239	239	240	243	248	250
	1969	246	243	240	238	242	239	237	238	237	238	241	245
	1970	246	244	240	240	241	239						
Department stores	1966	31	30	29	29	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	29
	1967	28	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	28
	1968	29	28	28	28	28	27	27	26	26	27	28	31
	1969	30	30	28	28	27	27	28	27	27	27	28	31
	1970	30	30	28	28	28	28						
Finance Houses	1966	881	884	885	894	905	909	915	898	873	849	827	797
	1967	782	770	758	754	750	754	765	771	774	784	795	782
	1968	784	793	807	809	815	816	820	825	823	823	823	808
	1969	800	798	801	804	804	810	809	811	808	804	800	787
	1970	780	783	787	804	815	825						
Total	1966	1,239	1,238	1,230	1,234	1,242	1,238	1,241	1,217	1,186	1,157	1,134	1,104
	1967	1,083	1,063	1,044	1,035	1,027	1,026	1,035	1,037	1,038	1,049	1,064	1,058
	1968	1,059	1,068	1,082	1,082	1,088	1,084	1,086	1,090	1,089	1,093	1,099	1,089
	1969	1,076	1,071	1,069	1,070	1,073	1,076	1,074	1,076	1,072	1,069	1,069	1,063
	1970	1,056	1,057	1,055	1,072	1,084	1,092						
Other instalment credit retailers†	1966	180	174	172	171	173	171	167	163	165	170	180	198
	1967	188	184	181	179	178	175	170	167	168	173	186	208
	1968	196	191	189	190	188	187	182	179	179	185	197	222
	1969	211	206	203	201	204	203	195	191	189	195	208	232
	1970	226	223	218	215	220	217						
GRAND TOTAL	1966	1,419	1,412	1,402	1,405	1,415	1,409	1,408	1,380	1,351	1,327	1,314	1 302
	1967	1 271	1 247	1,225	1,214	1,205	1,201	1,205	1,204	1,206	1,222	1,250	1,266
	1968	1,255	1,259	1,271	1,272	1,276	1,271	1,268	1,269	1,268	1,278	1,296	1,311
	1969	1,287	1,277	1,272	1,271	1,277	1,279	1,269	1,267	1,261	1,264	1,277	1,295
	1970	1,282	1,280	1,273	1,287	1,304	1,309						

† Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

Table 4. Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business

Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week *percentage increases compared with a year earlier*

Average of 1961 = 100

(H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Total of Selected Kinds of Business (§) (£673)		Durable Goods Shops Total (†) (£303)		Department Stores (£54)		Other Instalment Credit Retailers: Other General Stores (‡) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)	
1966	124	- 3	93	-17	103	- 1	125	- 6	184	11	93	- 2
1967	128	3	94	2	108	5	119	- 4	195	6	92	- 2
1968	137	7	102	8	115	7	120	1	210	8	93	1
1969	136	- 1	94	- 7	118	3	117	- 3	219	4	91	- 2
1966 1st quarter	115	2	97	- 9	95	8	96	-12	162	14	71	- 1
2nd quarter	119	—	90	-14	97	1	120	2	176	8	86	- 5
3rd quarter	111	- 6	86	-19	92	- 6	108	- 7	160	8	83	- 5
4th quarter	152	- 7	97	-26	128	- 5	176	- 6	237	6	134	1
1967 1st quarter	108	- 6	81	-17	89	- 6	90	- 6	170	5	69	- 2
2nd quarter	118	- 1	83	- 8	96	- 1	110	- 8	186	6	84	- 3
3rd quarter	116	5	93	7	100	8	103	- 4	167	4	82	- 1
4th quarter	170	12	122	25	148	15	175	- 1	256	8	131	- 2
1968 1st quarter	129	20	111	38	105	18	96	7	188	10	69	—
2nd quarter	124	6	86	4	104	8	110	—	201	8	85	2
3rd quarter	120	4	96	4	102	3	102	- 1	175	5	84	2
4th quarter	173	2	113	- 7	149	1	174	—	278	8	132	1
1969 1st quarter	116	-10	87	-22	98	- 7	89	- 7	187	1	65	- 7
2nd quarter	129	4	88	2	112	8	112	2	210	5	86	—
3rd quarter	120	—	91	- 6	107	4	95	- 7	187	7	83	- 1
4th quarter	178	3	113	- 1	156	5	175	1	294	6	131	- 1
1970 1st quarter	126	8	94	8	100	3	90	1	207	11	67	4
2nd quarter	138	7	96	9	118	5	115	2	225	7	88	3
1970 January	114	6	94	7	117	—	89	6	163	8	60	4
February	136	19	99	14	98	9	92	1	233	28	61	11
March*	128	2	90	5	89	—	90	- 3	221	1	78	1
April	140	12	93	12	114	—	107	5	243	17	81	- 4
May	139	3	97	6	131	7	126	—	270	2	94	1
June*	134	6	97	11	111	9	111	2	214	3	90	11

Table 4 – *continued*

(H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops			
	Total (£303)		Multiples (£161)		Independents (£110)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143)(‖)		Radio and electrical, etc. goods shops (¶) (£82)	
1966	93	-17	100	-15	82	-19	95	-19	93	-15	94	-15	92	-15	92	-19	76	-21
1967	94	2	104	4	81	- 1	91	- 4	88	- 5	86	- 8	90	- 2	101	9	82	7
1968	102	8	113	8	87	8	96	5	90	2	87	1	94	4	113	13	90	11
1969	94	- 7	107	- 5	78	-10	84	-12	81	-11	79	- 9	82	-12	109	- 4	84	- 7
1966 1st quarter	97	- 9	101	- 9	90	- 9	106	- 7	95	- 2	95	3	96	- 6	97	-14	85	- 9
2nd quarter	90	-14	97	-13	79	-14	96	-14	91	-10	93	-11	89	- 8	88	-17	73	-18
3rd quarter	86	-19	96	-16	73	-23	84	-24	88	-18	90	-17	86	-18	85	-19	66	-24
4th quarter	97	-26	106	-22	86	-30	93	-31	98	-26	98	-28	98	-25	98	-24	81	-30
1967 1st quarter	81	-17	88	-13	71	-21	79	-26	76	-21	73	-23	78	-18	85	-12	70	-18
2nd quarter	83	- 8	93	- 5	69	-12	80	-16	76	-16	74	-20	79	-11	89	1	68	- 6
3rd quarter	93	7	103	8	78	7	89	5	84	- 5	79	-12	88	2	101	19	81	24
4th quarter	122	25	134	26	105	23	116	26	117	20	118	20	117	19	127	30	107	33
1968 1st quarter	111	38	121	39	98	39	107	36	96	27	92	26	100	28	125	48	101	46
2nd quarter	86	4	98	6	71	3	77	- 4	80	5	80	8	81	3	93	5	72	6
3rd quarter	96	4	109	6	79	1	90	1	83	- 1	79	—	86	- 2	109	8	84	4
4th quarter	113	- 7	123	- 8	101	- 4	109	- 7	101	-13	96	-19	107	- 9	125	- 1	104	- 3
1969 1st quarter	87	-22	95	-21	77	-22	78	-27	71	-26	66	-28	77	-24	102	-18	83	-19
2nd quarter	88	2	102	4	69	- 3	77	—	78	- 3	80	—	75	- 7	99	9	71	- 2
3rd quarter	91	- 6	104	- 5	74	- 6	79	-11	77	- 7	74	- 7	79	- 8	105	- 4	79	- 6
4th quarter	113	- 1	127	3	95	- 7	104	- 5	97	- 4	95	- 1	99	- 8	129	3	104	1
1970 1st quarter	94	8	105	10	82	6	80	2	79	10	79	20	79	3	110	7	95	15
2nd quarter	96	9	111	8	76	10	88	15	83	7	86	8	80	6	109	10	82	15
1970 January	94	7	101	10	86	3	85	2	80	5	74	13	86	- 1	103	8	99	22
February	99	14	111	16	87	10	76	13	83	15	87	24	80	7	118	13	102	17
March*	90	5	102	5	74	6	79	- 4	74	11	77	22	72	3	105	2	86	8
April	93	12	106	11	75	14	89	11	80	9	85	10	75	9	106	13	83	13
May	97	6	112	5	76	5	92	15	81	—	85	—	78	—	112	9	84	13
June*	97	11	114	9	77	12	85	19	86	10	88	12	85	9	110	9	80	18

(†) Comprises furniture shops, radio and electrical goods shops (including radio and television rental specialists), cycle and perambulator shops, gas and electricity showrooms and co-operative societies, durable goods departments. (‡) Includes credit traders calling on customers. (§) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies, durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments). (‖) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, radio and electrical goods shops (including radio and television rental specialists). (¶) Comprises radio and electrical goods shops, cycle and perambulator shops.

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 5. Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month *and percentage increases compared with a year earlier*

Monthly average 1966 = 100

(£ million 1966)	All goods (£670)		Private cars, new (£132)		Private cars, used (£250)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£78)		Motor-cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles (£16)		Caravans new and used (£15)		Farm equipment and tractors (£11)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£80)		Household goods (†) (£34)		Other goods (£54)	
1966	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1967	111	11	116	16	117	17	103	3	105	5	95	- 5	98	- 2	113	13	106	6	96	- 4
1968	115	3	110	- 5	117	—	117	14	109	4	118	23	95	- 3	110	- 3	127	20	117	22
1969	105	- 9	91	-18	101	-14	128	9	77	-29	114	- 4	96	1	105	- 5	107	-16	128	10
1966 1st quarter	118	- 2	130	-11	115	—	118	6	113	- 9	90	-12	87	30	115	1	116	-11	116	13
2nd quarter	129	- 9	142	-18	138	- 5	125	2	154	-22	133	- 1	105	21	114	- 9	101	-17	101	-12
3rd quarter	89	-21	83	-31	89	-23	89	- 4	92	-36	114	- 4	125	5	90	-17	90	-18	90	-14
4th quarter	64	-32	44	-48	58	-36	69	-25	41	-58	63	-17	83	-17	84	-15	94	-27	93	-16
1967 1st quarter	87	-26	83	-36	81	-30	91	-23	53	-53	80	-11	81	- 7	108	- 6	100	-14	94	-19
2nd quarter	113	-13	106	-25	115	-17	114	- 9	138	-10	114	-14	89	-15	127	12	96	- 5	98	- 2
3rd quarter	129	44	139	68	151	70	101	13	135	46	115	1	120	- 4	111	23	100	11	91	—
4th quarter	117	82	133	202	122	111	104	52	92	126	72	16	101	22	107	27	127	35	100	8
1968 1st quarter	129	49	139	67	131	63	133	46	103	96	110	38	85	5	122	13	136	36	121	29
2nd quarter	116	3	102	- 4	121	5	121	6	126	- 9	140	22	85	- 5	116	- 9	113	19	121	23
3rd quarter	113	-12	108	-22	123	-19	102	1	128	- 5	141	23	104	-14	98	-12	121	21	105	16
4th quarter	101	-14	92	-31	93	-24	112	7	79	-15	79	9	108	7	104	- 2	139	9	119	19
1969 1st quarter	102	-21	92	-34	96	-27	131	- 2	63	-39	92	-17	85	1	101	-17	116	-14	129	7
2nd quarter	114	- 2	103	1	114	- 6	139	15	93	-26	152	8	95	11	104	-10	99	-13	133	10
3rd quarter	106	- 6	95	-12	105	-14	118	16	90	-30	124	-12	103	- 1	108	10	98	-19	123	17
4th quarter	96	- 5	72	-21	89	- 4	124	10	64	-19	87	9	103	- 5	106	1	116	-16	126	5
1970 1st quarter	112	9	100	9	101	5	142	9	70	12	99	7	91	7	118	17	116	—	154	19
2nd quarter	135	18	119	16	122	7	169	21	109	17	165	9	109	15	141	35	109	10	199	50
1970 January	100	4	87	11	85	1	128	6	57	18	71	15	78	-24	107	5	127	7	154	10
February	110	14	94	7	104	9	137	10	71	20	100	21	112	81	113	32	106	—	151	32
March	125	8	118	7	114	4	162	10	82	3	125	- 5	84	- 8	133	16	114	7	158	19
April	141	18	127	10	130	10	186	31	100	8	160	- 6	118	24	146	38	115	19	177	38
May	130	16	112	15	119	7	159	15	121	27	150	9	89	- 3	138	41	105	2	188	37
June	135	20	118	23	118	5	162	18	106	16	185	25	119	22	137	26	106	10	233	74

(†) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales for May 1970 was 125. This represents an increase of 6 per cent on the index for May 1969, the base index being 100 in 1965.

All the main groups showed increases, except food, which fell by 2 per cent and department and general stores, where the reduction was 4 per cent. The estimated volume of sales (taking into account price increases) decreased by just under 1 per cent as compared with May 1969.

Further details may be had on application to the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Room 311, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast, 2 (Tel. Belfast 34488, Ext. 215).

Index numbers of value of sales per week and percentage increase compared with a year earlier

1965 = 100

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Non-food shops: Total		Clothing and footwear shops		Durable goods		Miscellaneous non-food		Department and general stores	
1966	102		106		99		98		98		102		92	
1967	103	*1*	109	*3*	100	*1*	95	*-3*	99	*1*	103	*2*	94	*3*
1968	109	*6*	118	*8*	104	*4*	100	*4*	106	*7*	107	*3*	101	*7*
1969	114	*4*	125	*6*	107	*3*	104	*4*	109	*3*	108	*2*	104	*3*
1968 2nd quarter	109	*6*	119	*7*	103	*5*	97	*3*	107	*13*	107	*3*	96	*9*
3rd quarter	107	*6*	115	*7*	103	*5*	93	*3*	103	*6*	110	*4*	93	*8*
4th quarter	115	*5*	125	*12*	109	*1*	115	*4*	104	*-6*	104	—	124	*5*
1969 1st quarter	109	*3*	126	*11*	98	*-3*	92	*-1*	96	*-12*	104	*-2*	88	*-4*
2nd quarter	115	*5*	128	*8*	106	*3*	103	*6*	113	*6*	107	—	102	*7*
3rd quarter	111	*4*	120	*5*	106	*3*	96	*3*	110	*7*	113	*2*	95	*2*
4th quarter	121	*5*	127	*1*	117	*7*	125	*9*	116	*11*	110	*6*	132	*6*
1970 1st quarter	115	*6*	128	*1*	107	*9*	105	*14*	108	*12*	112	*7*	96	*9*
1969 May	118	*4*	130	*8*	111	*2*	108	*12*	113	*6*	113	*-4*	104	*8*
June	113	*9*	124	*8*	106	*9*	104	*2*	120	*15*	103	*9*	105	*16*
July	116	*5*	121	*7*	113	*4*	104	*8*	116	*7*	120	*1*	100	*5*
August	113	*3*	125	*8*	105	—	92	—	110	*5*	115	*-1*	89	—
September	105	*3*	115	—	99	*6*	91	*1*	104	*8*	103	*9*	94	*-1*
October	113	*3*	123	*1*	107	*4*	108	*6*	114	*4*	103	—	112	*11*
November	115	*4*	127	—	108	*7*	123	*12*	106	*7*	102	*5*	106	*3*
December	135	*7*	130	*2*	137	*11*	144	*7*	128	*23*	126	*12*	178	*6*
1970 January	115	*2*	121	*-1*	112	*4*	114	*8*	120	*9*	115	*3*	87	*-6*
February	114	*7*	129	*1*	106	*12*	100	*16*	108	*17*	111	*7*	94	*26*
March	116	*9*	134	*4*	105	*13*	102	*18*	95	*10*	109	*13*	107	*9*
April	118	*4*	134	*2*	108	*5*	103	*4*	109	*3*	111	*5*	110	*12*
May	125	*6*	127	*-2*	123	*11*	125	*16*	118	*4*	129	*14*	100	*-4*

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, August 7, 1970. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Simon Simon	Br/E 35010	30	August 3	Hemdale International Film Distributors Ltd.	Denouement Films Ltd.
Britain at Expo 70	Br/E 35011	14	August 3	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd. (for Central Office of Information).
Love Variations	Br/E 35012	80	August 3	" "	Oppidan Film Productions Ltd.
The Navy is a Ship	Br/E 35017	37	August 5	Eagle Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd. (for Ministry of Defence).
Mining Review No. 12 – 23rd Year	Br/E 35018	9	August 6	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
Movietone News 2148	Br/E 34911	8	August 7	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2148A	Br/E 34912	8	August 7	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Monterey Pop	F 35013	79	August 3	Fair Enterprises Ltd.	Leacock Pennebaker Inc.
Timothy Leary's Wedding	F 35014	15	August 3	" "	" "
Chiefs	F 35015	20	August 3	" "	" "
Death Rides Along	F 35016	81	August 5	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Italicine T.V., Rome.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The playing time of the film 'Follow Me' (F 34784) registered on April 14, 1970, has been amended to 39 minutes.

Problems of Progress in Industry

A series of booklets whose aim is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic and technical problems of industrial progress Titles include: No. 9 Automation and Skill **6s. 6d.** (7*s.*), No. 10 Woman, Wife and Worker **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 11 Money for Effort **1s. 9d.** (2*s.* 1*d.*), No. 12 Human Sciences Aid to Industry **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 13 The Supervisor and His Job **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), No. 14 Teaching Machines and Their Use in Industry **3s.** (3*s.* 4*d.*), No 15 Training the Adult Worker **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), No. 16 How Research Can Help Training **1s. 6d.** (1*s.* 10*d.*), No. 17 Subjective Standards in Industrial Inspection **2s. 3d.** (2*s.* 7*d.*), No. 18 Work Flow in Batch Production **3s.** (3*s.* 3*d.*)

Prices in brackets include postage.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshop in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through any bookseller.

HMSO

Vehicle production in June

THE MINISTRY of Technology have announced that in the five weeks ended July 4, 1970 the average rate of recorded production of cars was 38,240 a week, 4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year which covered the four weeks to June 28, 1969. Production for the home market showed a rise on last year, but production for export fell. The average rate of recorded production of commercial vehicles was 10,308 a week, 2 per cent higher than last year; production for export rose to the highest weekly average rate ever, but production for the home market was a little lower than a year earlier.

The figures for car production were reduced by industrial disputes in June but less seriously than in May, and on a seasonally-adjusted basis the total for June was about 10 per cent higher than May. Almost all of the rise was in the home market, export production being little higher than in May. The seasonally adjusted total for the second quarter of the year was about the same as the first quarter with home market production up by 5 per cent but export production down by 6 per cent.

On a similar seasonally-adjusted basis, commercial vehicle production was a little lower in total in June than in May, with a fall in home market production partially offset by higher production for export. In the second quarter as a whole total commercial vehicle production was appreciably higher than in the first quarter when there were considerable losses due to industrial disputes; export production showed a rise of 14 per cent and home market production a rise of 3 per cent.

Exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics totalled 366,000 cars and 88,000 commercial vehicles in January-June 1970. These represented falls of 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively on January-June 1969.

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — thousands

	Passenger Cars			Commercial Vehicles		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1963	134	80	54	33·6	19·9	13·7
1964	156	97	59	38·7	23·8	15·0
1965	144	89	54	37·9	23·4	14·5
1966	134	82	52	36·6	21·7	14·8
1967	129	82	47	32·1	20·5	11·6
1968	151	84	67	34·1	21·6	12·5
1969	143	74	69	38·8	22·7	16·1
1968 1st quarter	143	84	59	32·4	21·2	11·2
2nd quarter	148	82	66	32·3	20·4	11·9
3rd quarter	157	85	72	34·5	21·7	12·8
4th quarter	158	87	71	37·1	23·0	14·1
1969 1st quarter	141	76	65	38·1	23·1	15·0
2nd quarter	150	78	72	39·5	22·9	16·6
3rd quarter	145	74	71	39·7	22·8	16·9
4th quarter	135	69	66	37·9	22·1	15·8
1970 1st quarter	138	76	62	37·2	22·7	14·5
2nd quarter	139	80	59	40·0	23·5	16·5
1969 January	158	86	72	43·1	26·3	16·8
February	146	79	67	39·5	23·7	15·8
March	118	61	57	31·8	19·3	12·5
April	149	80	69	40·2	23·7	16·5
May	146	72	74	38·2	21·7	16·5
June	156	83	73	40·2	23·4	16·8
July	155	80	75	41·8	23·9	17·9
August	148	73	75	39·7	22·7	17·0
September	133	70	63	37·5	21·8	15·7
October	131	63	68	32·9	19·5	13·4
November	139	69	70	41·1	23·6	17·5
December	137	76	61	39·7	23·3	16·4
1970 January	154	83	71	44·0	27·0	17·0
February	135	76	59	34·5	22·6	12·9
March	125	69	56	32·2	18·7	13·5
April	133	75	58	38·3	23·9	14·4
May	134	75	59	41·5	24·3	17·2
June	149	89	60	40·3	22·4	17·9
Average of:						
January-March	138	76	62	37·2	22·7	14·5
April-June 1970	139	80	59	40·0	23·5	16·5
Percentage change	*N/C*	*+5*	*-6*	*+8*	*+3*	*+14*

Table 1. Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

	No. of Weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average	Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average
1963	52	1,607,939	958,766	649,173	30,922	403,781	238 876	164 905	7,765
1964	53	1,867,640	1,161,886	705,754	35,238	464,736	285,332	179,404	8,769
1965	52	1,722,045	1,069,374	652,671	33,116	455,216	280,976	174,240	8,754
1966	52	1,603,679	978 684	624,995	30,840	438,675	260,614	178,061	8,436
1967	52	1,522,013	988,273	563,740	29,846	385,106	245 692	139,414	7,406
1968	52	1,815,936	1,013,163	802,773	34,922	409,186	259,331	149,855	7,869
1969	53	1,717,073	892,758	824,315	32,398	465 776	272,998	192,778	8,788
1968 1st quarter	13	467,555	269 325	197,630	35,966	104,276	67,055	37,221	8,021
2nd quarter	13	489,132	264 141	225,091	37,626	104,465	66,754	37,711	8,036
3rd quarter	13	389,586	215,398	174,188	29,968	88,469	56,719	31,750	6,805
4th quarter	13	469,663	263,799	205,864	36,128	111,976	68,803	43.173	8,614
1969 1st quarter	13	451,156	239,544	211,612	34,704	120,445	71,361	49,084	9,265
2nd quarter	13	485,246	245,936	239,310	37,327	126,325	74,032	52,293	9,717
3rd quarter	13	354,572	185,096	169,476	27,275	98,435	57,463	40,972	7,572
4th quarter	14	427,099	222,182	203,917	30,436	120,571	70,142	50,429	8,612
1970 1st quarter	13	436,512	237,413	199,099	33,578	115,251	68,798	46,453	8,865
2nd quarter	13	465,724	263,417	202,307	35,825	132,424	78,440	53,984	10,186
1969 January	5	184,845	103,373	81,472	36,969	49,146	29,478	19,668	9 829
February	4	144,123	74,444	69,679	36,031	38,720	22,350	16,370	9,680
March	4	122,188	61,727	60,461	30,547	32,579	19.533	13,046	8,145
April	5	178,082	92,650	85,432	35,616	47 984	28,285	19,699	9,597
May	4	148,594	71,268	77,326	37,149	37,759	21,583	16,176	9,440
June	4	158,570	82,018	76,552	39,642	40,582	24,164	16,418	10,146
July	5	132,969	70,941	62,028	26,594	37,032	21,536	15,496	7,406
August	4	106,789	51,590	55,199	26,697	28,063	16,168	11,895	7,016
September	4	114,814	62,565	52,249	28,703	33,340	19,759	13,581	8,335
October	5	148,877	78,098	70,779	29,775	38,389	23,017	15,372	7,678
November	4	129,177	64,176	65,001	32,294	39,313	22,142	17,171	9,828
December	5	148,045	79,908	68,137	29,609	42,869	24,983	17,886	8,574
1970 January	4	146,560	80,854	65,706	36,640	40,610	24,524	16 086	10,152
February	4	135,489	72,851	62,638	33,872	35,117	21,608	13,509	8,779
March	5	154,463	83,708	70,755	30,893	39,524	22,666	16,858	7,905
April	4	136 760	75 475	61,285	34,190	39,341	24,667	14,674	9,835
May	4	137,766	76,016	61,750	34,442	41,542	24,494	17,048	10,386
June	5	191 198	111,926	79,272	38,240	51,541	29,279	22,262	10,308

(*Table 3 at foot of next page*)

Over half a million foreign visitors in June

THERE WERE 509,000 foreign visitors to Britain in June, the high level reached earlier in the year being maintained.

In the first half of the year, the numbers were 19 per cent greater than a year earlier. After seasonal adjustment they averaged 371,000 a month, equivalent to about 4½ million a year, as compared with less than 4 million in 1969.

The second quarter improved on the first, and if recent growth continues the year's total of foreign visitors could exceed 4½ million. For all visitors (including those from the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland) the total in 1970 might not be far short of 7 million.

In June there was a rather more encouraging figure (after seasonal adjustment) for United States visitors, offset by not quite so high a one for visitors from Western Europe.

The following tables show the arrivals of foreign visitors (unadjusted) from main countries and areas.

Visitors from Western Europe

(Monthly averages on calendar months; not seasonally adjusted) Thousands

	Total Western Europe	France	West Germany	Netherland	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Scandinavia and Finland
1964	95·4	27·1	19·0	12·2	7·5	11·5
1965	107·5	30·3	21·6	14·1	8·0	13·5
1966	123·2	34·7	24·0	15·8	9·3	15·8
1967	133·6	37·8	24·6	17·5	10·6	17·9
1968	157·2	42·3	29·7	21·1	13·9	20·3
1969	190·0	54·6	35·3	24·6	16·6	22·5
1969 January	74·3	15·8	13·6	12·2	5·5	10·7
February	85·1	28·8	12·4	11·9	5·7	10·9
March	143·7	43·9	29·4	16·1	12·5	17·5
April	186·4	57·5	34·6	25·2	17·0	17·5
May	213·3	76·1	36·6	24·6	22·5	20·7
June	232·1	64·5	35·7	30·6	16·7	45·1
July	457·3	137·2	97·1	53·0	36·5	56·2
August	316·2	102·2	63·7	30·0	35·8	23·2
September	186·0	40·0	37·3	26·2	16·6	20·6
October	144·5	30·8	26·3	23·8	10·9	18·1
November	113·4	24·2	18·0	17·8	10·0	15·0
December	127·9	34·1	19·5	23·5	9·6	14·7
1970 January	88·0	20·8	15·1	13·5	5·9	12·5
February	92·4	22·7	15·9	14·3	7·1	13·9
March	207·0	60·9	45·1	24·3	17·8	21·0
April	200·8	67·1	31·0	29·1	18·8	20·8
May	252·3	80·0	45·2	32·3	29·0	23·8
June	265·0	77·9	42·5	36·2	18·3	48·8

† Excluding Commonwealth Citizens and residents of the Irish Republic

Visitors from other foreign countries †

(Monthly averages on calendar months; not seasonally adjusted) Thousands

	United States	Japan	Latin America	Rest of World
1964	49·1	1·9	2·9	10·9
1965	56·2	1·9	3·1	11·7
1966	62·8	2·5	4·4	13·7
1967	69·9	3·1	5·0	14·9
1968	73·1	3·5	6·2	19·1
1969	95·5	4·9	7·8	22·3
1969 January	31·3	1·5	6·0	11·0
February	28·2	2·1	4·7	8·5
March	45·0	4·0	4·1	12·7
April	65·0	3·9	6·1	16·9
May	97·2	4·7	9·4	22·0
June	168·7	5·5	9·1	28·9
July	217·3	6·7	11·0	46·4
August	188·6	8·9	12·6	40·0
September	128·6	6·6	12·7	30·4
October	79·0	6·4	8·3	19·5
November	48·8	5·6	5·0	13·7
December	48·0	3·4	4·3	17·7
1970 January	37·8	3·3	7·5	12·5
February	34·8	3·0	7·1	9·2
March	62·6	5·7	5·9	15·2
April	79·1	7·0	7·4	17·5
May	122·5	6·2	10·5	23·9
June	196·5	6·2	10·0	31·5

† Excluding Commonwealth Citizens and residents of the Irish Republic

VEHICLE PRODUCTION, *continued*

Table 3. Recorded exports

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses
1963	616,016	150,705	7,705
1964	679,601	158,201	7,103
1965	627,567	152,254	6,870
1966	555,926	151,141	11,150
1967	502,596	125,335	6,979
1968	676,571	135,156	6,874
1969	771,634	171,744	9,380
1969 1st quarter	189,852	41,993	1,954
2nd quarter	221,477	47,287	2,224
3rd quarter	201,684	42,211	2,589
4th quarter	158,621	40,253	2,613
1970 1st quarter	181,660	40,581	2,680
2nd quarter	184,028	41,981	2,459
1970 January	52,275	12,412	823
February	61,786	12,941	861
March	67,699	15,228	996
April	62,917	14,457	909
May	57,493	14,353	644
June	60,412	13,171	906

Note:
There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures. In particular there is an increasing trend towards assembly overseas of cars from kits supplied from the United Kingdom which do not always appear in the trade accounts as complete vehicles; and the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles whereas the production figures exclude these. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

(*Further table on next page*)

Government Publications

required by customers in North of England may be obtained quickly from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

FOREIGN VISITORS, *continued*

Number of foreign visitors

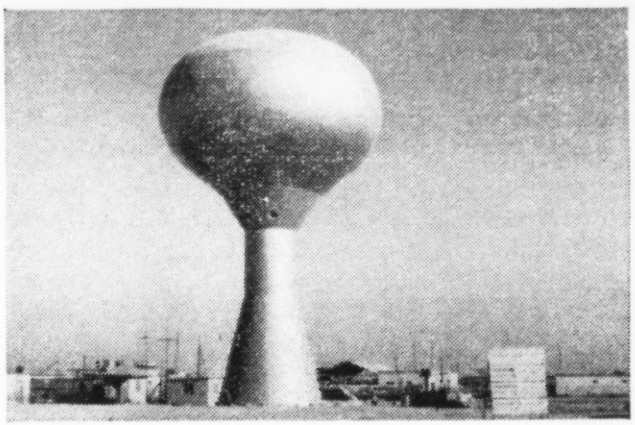
(Thousands per month)

	Total		Western Europe	United States
	Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted	
1964		160	95	49
1965		180	108	56
1966		207	123	63
1967		227	134	70
1968		259	157	73
1969 year		320	190	95
1st quarter	154	303	181	89
2nd quarter	356	321	197	90
3rd quarter	556	317	186	97
4th quarter	215	339	201	101
1970 January	149	350	200	108
February	147	351	201	109
March	296	397	228	125
April	312	372	227	105
May	415	383	238	107
June	509	372	223	112

The figures are based on Home Office records, and are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than United States citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

United Kingdom official reserves during July

HM TREASURY announce that during July, the United Kingdom official reserves rose by £2 million, to stand at £1,165 million at the end of the month.



A man-made landmark, this 106 ft. high single stalk water tower, fabricated by the Thompson Horseley Division of the John Thompson Group, has recently been completed in Abu Dhabi. The tower has a spheroidal diameter of 61 feet, and can be seen for many miles across the 25,000 square mile mainland of Abu Dhabi. The tank, which is designed to hold half a million gallons of desalinated water, is the biggest at present in operation in Abu Dhabi, and supplies water at the rate of 1 million to 1.5 million gallons per day. John Thompson has also supplied pressed steel tanks to water authorities, hotels and other projects throughout the Arabian States of the Gulf.

Board of Trade Regional Organization

For information and guidance on export matters you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the Regional Office covering your area. The names of Export Directors, and the addresses, subscriber trunk dialling codes and telex number of the Regional Offices of the Department, and of the Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), are given below

Northern Region

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
D. P. Dick, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. NE1 4TJ (Tel. Newcastle 27575. TELEX 53178).

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York; Lincolnshire. (Parts of Lindsey only.)
J. Lister, City House, New Station Street, Leeds. LS1 4JQ (Tel. Leeds 38232. TELEX 55472).

North Western Region

Cheshire, the High Peak District of Derbyshire (viz., the borough of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith), Lancashire.
N. S. Belam, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4AT (Tel. 061 236-2171. TELEX 66104).

Midland Region

Derbyshire, except the High Peak District (see under North Western Region), Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Parts of Lincolnshire (Holland and Kesteven and the County Borough of Lincoln, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire).
J. F. J. Jardine, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (Tel. 021-643 8221. TELEX 337021).

Eastern Region and London (E, EC, N, WC postal districts)

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Oxfordshire and Suffolk.
L. C. W. Figg, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 6271. TELEX 25991).

South Eastern Region and London (NW, W, SE and SW postal districts)

Dorset (Poole MB only), Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex.
C. G. Cruickshank, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 4355. TELEX 25991).

South Western Region

Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Dorset (excluding Poole MB), Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire,
L. Eggleton, MBE, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NE.
(Tel. Bristol 21071. TELEX 44214).

Wales

The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.
G. T. Plant, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL.
(Tel. 0222 62131. TELEX 49267).

Scotland

The whole of Scotland.
V. F. Kimber, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3.
(Tel. 041-248 2855. TELEX 77583).
District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness.
(Tel. Inverness 30867).

Northern Ireland

Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast. BT2 8BY (Tel. 34488. TELEX 74578).

Exhibitions and Fairs

Thirteen-and-a-half million pounds worth of business at Ships' Gear International

THE 1970 appearance of Ships' Gear International, incorporating The Deep Sea Fishing Equipment Exhibition, produced a record total of £13,586,315 worth of business for its exhibitors.

Business built up rapidly after a quiet opening and by mid-week most exhibitors were reporting a steady flow of inquiries. The total audited turnstile attendance figure was 7,958 – a specialist attendance drawn from executive and technical staffs of ship-owning and ship-operating companies, shipyards and ship-repair companies in many countries. This included an overseas attendance figure of 640 (approximately 8 per cent of the total) representing 38 foreign countries.

The total of £13,586,315 worth of business reported to the organizers, was made up of £1,808,915 worth of firm orders and £11,777,400 worth of firm inquiries (a 'firm inquiry' in the context of these figures being defined as an inquiry which, in the opinion of the exhibitor, was likely to lead to a contract or order within six to eight months of the close of the exhibition).

Approximately 42 per cent of the total of reported business – £5,706,252 was for export. (Note: 'Export' is defined as 'sold outside the United Kingdom – the figures quoted including sales by overseas exhibitors to overseas visitors).

The exhibition was more representative internationally than on any previous occasion. There were 40 overseas exhibitors from 12 countries: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, The Federal German Republic, East Germany, the United States, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal and Yugoslavia. Overseas participation included national group stands from Norway, France and East Germany.

The exhibition was officially opened by Mr. J. Beveridge, chairman of the British Marine Equipment Council. In his opening address Mr. Beveridge emphasized the vital role played by marine equipment in the development of the entire shipping and shipbuilding industry and, noting the international nature of the exhibition, welcomed the many overseas companies participating. Ships' Gear International 1970 occupied a total of 55,000 square feet of display space and had 150 companies represented on 110 stands.

Multi-store promotion in Germany

TWELVE OF the 51 Horten AG Departmental Stores throughout Germany will hold 'British Weeks' in September 1971. These will include a promotion in Hamburg during the British Trade Week, September 17-26, 1971.

Horten already feature a comprehensive range of British goods in their stores and later this year their buyers will begin a series of visits to the United Kingdom to explore further sources of supply and seek new ranges of products. Whilst in the United Kingdom they will also approach the appropriate trade associations for advice.

The Board of Trade and the BNEC Export Council for Europe, are co-operating to give Horten every assistance both in new buying and the store displays, reflecting the British image, which will be featured during this promotion.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Purchasing Director, Herr Staudacher, as follows: Horten AG, 4 Düsseldorf, Am Seestern 1, (z.Hd. von Herrn Staudacher).

For the first time in the UK, Bulgaria—formerly known as a country of roses and centenarians—is presented as a modern industrial and agricultural state.
Of particular interest will be the achievements made in the machine building industry, electrical industry, shipbuilding industry, chemical and metallurgical industries, agriculture and food industry, light industry and handicrafts, architecture, tourism, education, arts and culture.
Bulgarian business circles wish to provide a meeting ground at the exhibition for the development of mutual business co-operation in all fields of trade and industry.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

GRAND HALL, OLYMPIA, LONDON. 18 AUGUST—2 SEPTEMBER 1970

10 a.m.-2.30 p.m. Display of consumer goods and industrial products, folk music and dancing, films, sale of souvenirs, food and drinks, arts and crafts

UTRECHT FAIRS TWICE AS BIG

This year Utrecht Fairs twice as big

UTRECHT AUTUMN FAIR 6-11 SEPTEMBER 1970

The world famous Royal Netherlands Industries Fair is about to move into brand new exhibition premises: the Beatrix Building. Here, Europe's finest lines of consumer goods will be on display during the greatly expanded Utrecht Spring and Autumn Fairs.

Utrecht, at only a stone's throw from any point of arrival in Holland, is within easy reach of most other major cities in Europe. London-Utrecht v.v.: a day trip, with plenty of time at the Fair!

The Utrecht Fair's Beatrix Building, a trade buyer's dream come true, is ideally situated. In fact, getting out of trains at Utrecht-Central is almost synonymous with entering the Fair.

Exhibition programm

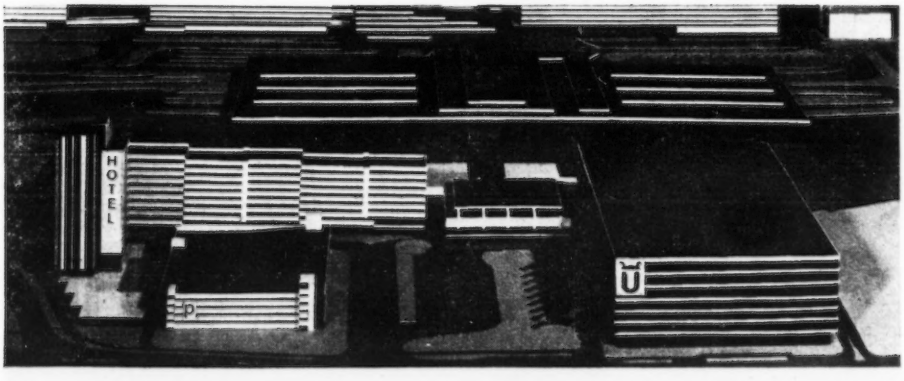
crystal, glass, pottery, china / luxury products, business gifts / handicraft products / household articles, domestic electrical apparatus / lighting goods / toys, sports goods, party novelties / office supplies / gold and silverware, clocks and watches / travel and leather goods / shoecentre

When looking for new lines of merchandise, come to the Utrecht Fairs, where shopping has been made so easy and so rewarding!

Enquiries

Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Jaarbeursplein, Utrecht, Holland. Tel. 914 914, Cable Jaarbeurs Utrecht, telex 47132

U.K. Agents:Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London W 1



Polish engineers will visit International Exhibition of Catalogues and Producers Literature, Katowice

THE INTERNATIONAL Exhibition of Catalogues and Producers Literature, to be held in Katowice from October 6-22 under the auspices of the Centre for Technical Progress, will be visited by many Polish engineers and managers. This year's exhibition is the sixth of its kind.

The themes set for the exhibition are as follows:

A **DIVISION OF GENERAL INFORMATION**
Address books,
Catalogues, fair informants,
Producers periodicals and
Complete industrial plants and productive programmes of firms.

B **ORGANIZING-TECHNICAL AND AUDIO-VISUAL MEANS**
Means of analytical and office engineering,
Business machines, Means and equipment for filing and storage of documents, card files, registers,
Office furniture,
Audio-visual apparatus for instruction and management purposes,
Equipment and devices for drawing up, reproduction and multiplication of documents,
Means and equipment for microphotography, enlargers, reading apparatus, apparatus for making microfilms,
Devices for automatic data processing, Digital computers and Analogue computers,

C **BUILDING ENGINEERING AND BUILDING MATERIALS**
Machines and plants for earth work, construction work and road work,
Machines and plants for processing of minerals and for production of building materials,
Machines for breaking-up and crushing of minerals,
Machines and plants for sorting, rinsing and mixing of minerals,
Machines and plants for burning, roasting and drying of minerals,
Machines and plants, for forming and working of building materials,
Raw materials of mineral industry,
Binding materials/cement, clinker brick, lime, gypsum/
Ceramic building materials,
Concreteware,
Insulating and asbestos cement building materials,
Refractories,
Building glass,
Building wares of precious ceramics,
Sawn semi-finished products, boards, plywoods, wood veneers and wood face veneers,
Wooden building materials,
Furniture and woodwork,
Wooden packings,
Preparation for surface saturation,
Universal anti-fire and fungicidal preparations/and
Anti-fire pastes.

D **TRANSPORT**
Rail transport equipment,
Motor transport equipment,
Universal tractors,
Motor-cycles, cycles and derivatives,
Water transport equipment,
Air transport equipment,
Cranes,
Light hoisting equipment,
Continuous transport equipment,
Materials handling equipment,
Loaders and unloaders,
Narrow-gauge cable railways and caole-ways,
Special equipment, instruments and tools,
Monitoring instruments and gauges,
Diagnostic equipment and instruments,
Repair equipment and instruments,
Maintenance and lubrication equipment,
Washing equipment and,
Painting and varnishing equipment.

E **ELECTROMECHANICAL INDUSTRY**
Mining mechanical miners,
Mining lining,
Machines and plants for gallery and mining pit shaft working,
Installations for mining haulage and underground mining transport,
Dehydration of mines,
Ventilation and suppression of coal dust and gases,
Mining rescue,
Machines and plants for coal dressing,
Coking plants,
Machines and plants for ore enrichment,
Machines and plants for steel mills,
Converters,
Smelting furnaces for non-ferrous metals,
Metallurgical furnaces,
Forging hammers and presses,
Rolling mills,
Machines and plants for remaining processes of plastic working of metals,
Carbon and alloy steel,
Plants for electrolysis,
Welding equipment,
Machines and plants for shaving working / Turning lathes, milling machines, wood planing machines, drilling machines, grinding machines, saw blades, automatic lines,
Machines and plants for plastic working;
by cold stamping/die shearing, bending, drawing, by pressure die casting, and by hot pressing and forging,
Machines and plants for chem-milling,
Machines and plants for working with high energy application;
laser cutting,
plasma cutting,
Cutting tools,
Turbines and boilers,
Liquid pumps,
Air and gas compressors,
Fans, blowers, vacuum and suction pumps,
Air and gas cleaning plants/Air conditioning/Power transmissions and power units,
Transmissions, couplings and brakes,
Power transmissions and hydraulic control,
Systems and elements of power pneumatics,
Electric rotating machines,
Lighting installation,
Switchboard equipment,
Electrotechnical household equipment and equipment for personal use,
Duct telecommunication equipment,
Electronic professional equipment,
Electronic equipment of general use,
Electronic tubes,
Semi-conductor elements,
Sub-units and contact elements for electronic installations,
Typical elements and sub-units for electronic and teletechnical industry products,
Specific materials for production of electrotechnical and electronic wares,
Machines and productive installations for electrotechnical and electronic industry,
Installations for automatic control and steering,
Apparatus for measurement of electrical quantities,
Apparatus for measurement of non-electrical quantities,
Measurement, optical and optical-mechanical apparatus,
Optical and optical-mechanical instruments and products,
Machines and plants for production of precision wares, and
Scientific-research apparatus.

F **LIGHT INDUSTRY**
Machines and plants for textile industry,
Machines and plants for knitting industry,
Machines and plants for clothing industry,
Machines and plants for tanning industry, shoe industry and for leather and furriers' articles production,
Machines and plants for production of fancy goods for light industry,
Machines and plants for processing of timbers,
Technical fabrics/of cotton, asbestos, paper, glass/
Felt technical products,
Rope and net products,
Packings,
School equipment for instruction of particular subjects,
School equipment for practical-technical lessons and for general use,
Specialistic school equipment, and
Playthings and parlour games.

G **AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY**
Machines, equipment and tools for soil cultivation,
Machines, equipment and tools for soil fertilization and watering,
Machines, equipment and tools for preservation and cultivation of plants and trees,
Machines and equipment for sowing, cultivation and crop of podded and oil corn,
Machines and equipment for cultivation and crop of potatoes, beets and other root plants,
Machines and equipment for preparation of fodders and for breeding,
Machines, equipment and tools for soil cultivation,
Machines, equipment and tools for cultivation and crop of seedlings of trees and bushes,
Specialistic machines, equipment and tools for forestry and fruit culture,
Fertilizers,
Chemical components of fodder compositions, and
Means of plants preservation.

Companies interested are requested to despatch immediately three copies of up-to-date catalogues, information and literature to the following address:

Colon Osrodek Postepu Technicznego (Centre for Technical Progress), Katowice, VI Buczka, 12, Poland.

They are asked to copy (or notify their response to B. L. Banks, Fairs & Promotions, Hillgate House, (Tower Block), 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, quoting reference XP/8780/G.

HM Coastguard display

THE THIRD in the series of displays to be held in the front entrance hall of the Board of Trade headquarters, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1, features the work of HM Coastguard and Board of Trade interests in marine safety.

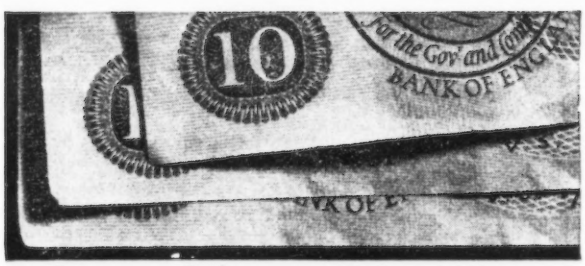
Besides a Hillman Imp in Coastguard livery, the display includes panels illustrating the activities of HM Coastguard, safety appliances, and weather advice to yachtsmen.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in these statistics is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).



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SAVE ON INSURANCE AND DAMAGE
Because your stand isn't shipped there's no risk of dock damage, virtually no risk of theft. So the cost of insurance is greatly reduced.

SAVE ON TRANSPORT
Gielissen NV design and build your stand in Holland, in a vast works at Eindhoven. So you pay no shipping bills and very reasonable prices for road transport. It's amazing how many exhibition centres are within 400 miles of Eindhoven. Look at a map and see.

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SAVE ON STRIKES
Gielissen's just don't have strikes. And because you are not using the docks you can forget their troubles. If you call in Gielissen's for your next European exhibition you'll get the stand you want, where you want it, and when you want it. Call us in London and we'll tell you more about it.

SAVE ON PAPER WORK
Because Gielissen's do everything, you don't have to hire designers, photographers, copy writers or building contractors yourself. You write just one order, pay just one invoice.

Ask Gielissen's to look after you, and after everything.

GIELISSEN N.V., Zoutstraat 2, Eindhoven, Holland.
Sole Representative in U.K. A.W. Mennes Esq.
Managing Director, GIELISSEN LTD. 653, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., London W.C.2. Tel: 01-930 6638.

HELSINKI INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

17-27. 9. 1970

Helsinki Exhibition Halls

The Helsinki International Trade Fair has become one of the most important in Europe. It attracts exhibitors from all over the world. For eleven days Helsinki is the meeting place of international trade.

The Fair provides an excellent opportunity to observe the high standard and important innovations of Finnish industry, which is naturally on prominent display. Why not come to Helsinki for the autumn's main trade event? It is approaching fast.

Further information:
THE FINNISH FAIR CORPORATION
Helsinki 25 Finland
Telex 121119 fexpo sf

The representative in England:
Exhibition Consultants Limited, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1, England

INTERNATIONAL

NERVE CENTRE

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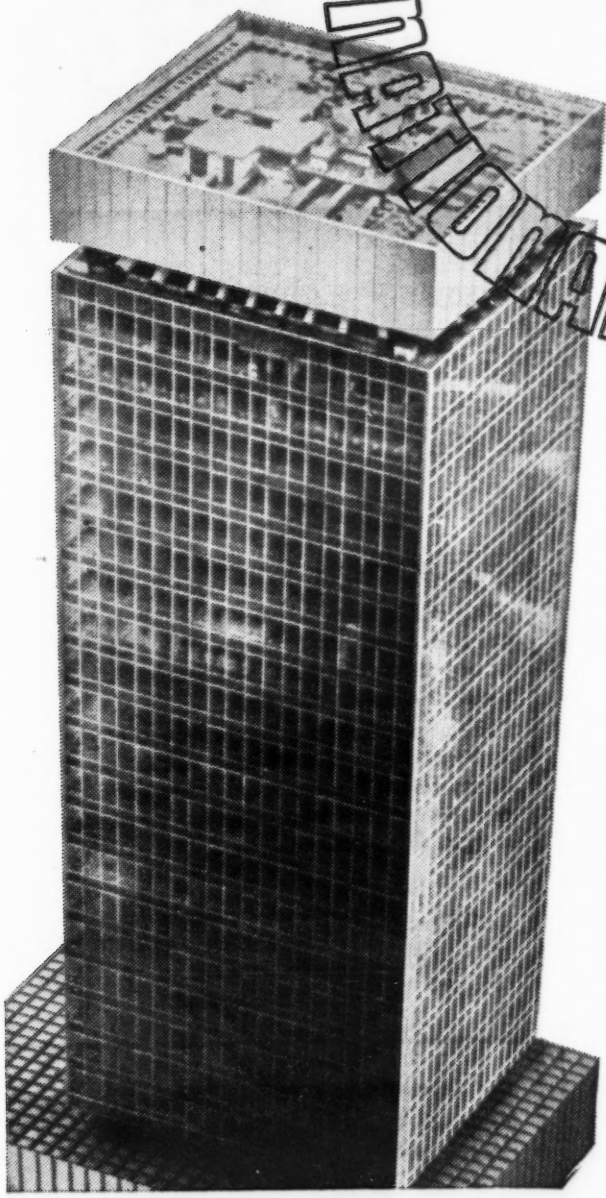

From their Headquarters in this building in the City of London, National and Grindlays operate an international banking service ready to help you and your business dealings in any country in the world.

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom aid to developing countries

Brazil

THE MINISTRY of Overseas Development is assisting Brazil with a scheme involving a link between the Geology School in the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Manchester University for specialist training in geo-chemistry.

Training in Britain will be provided for five Brazilian scientists – the first three have already arrived – followed by visits up to 12 months' duration by three British specialists who will supervise the installation of new laboratory equipment costing some £100,000, mostly of British manufacture and purchases by the Brazilians from their own funds. The British specialists will also introduce research programmes and courses in Geo-chemistry.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2293), quoting reference number CRE 24538 G.

Pakistan

BRITAIN HAS agreed to commit £10 million of aid to Pakistan for the year 1970/71, the same level of aid as last year. As in previous years, the aid will consist of interest-free loans repayable over 18 years after an initial grace period of seven years.

Sixty per cent of the pledge will take the form of non-project aid. A non-project loan of £3 million was signed in Islamabad as an advance of this commitment. Disbursements will be contained within the aid programme which provides this year for £225 million.

This pledge of aid to Pakistan in 1970/71 was made at the recent annual Pakistan Consortium meeting, organized by the World Bank, in Paris, and a further meeting of the Consortium is expected towards the end of this year.

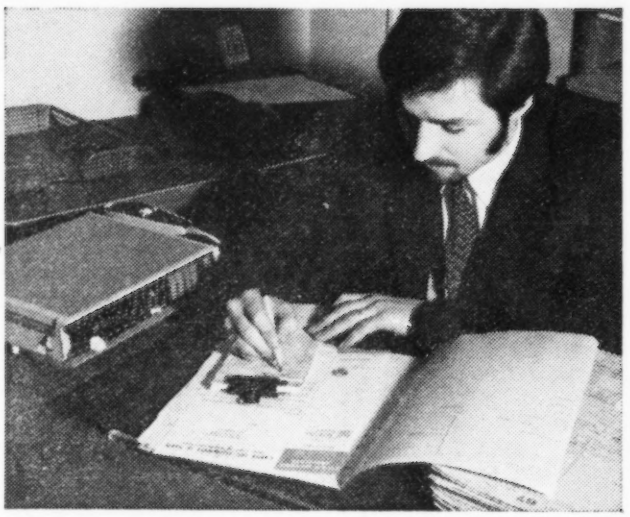
Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2278), quoting Ref. No. CRE 31022.

France and the United Arab Republic

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 13 announced that the Trade Agreement signed between France and the United Arab Republic on July 10, 1964 has been renewed by tacit agreement for a further year, and set out quota arrangements for 1970.

Imports into France from the United Arab Republic will include preserved fruit, Egyptian food specialities, fabrics of man-made fibres and various textile articles other than of cotton.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288), where the French text may be seen.



Some 400 British-made Agavox dictating machines are now being used by UAP, said to be the biggest insurance group in France and the second largest in the Common Market. Agovox Ltd., of London, say that the group selected their machine after making extensive comparative trials with dictating machines from several countries. Picture shows a member of the staff at UAP completing the 'fiche de dictee', the special indexing form, before beginning dictation.

Postal address of British Embassy, Benghazi

THE BRITISH Forces Post Office service to Benghazi has been discontinued. Mail for the British Embassy there should in future be addressed to British Embassy, PO Box 1294, Benghazi, Libyan Arab Republic. The BFPO service to Tripoli remains unaffected.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2357).

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Iraq and Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta, have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Board of Trade, Room C07, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade.

We can offer you a Package Deal – Translations and Secretarial Services for Correspondence, Tenders and Specifications, Sales Literature, Operating and Maintenance Manuals, Catalogues, Camera Copy, Litho Printing, in English and foreign languages.

B.W. INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES LIMITED, 593 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13. (Telephone: 01-886 4866)

or

LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SERVICES, 5 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4AA. (Telephone: Bristol 21381)

Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in the July 15 issue of the Board of Trade Journal.

OUTWARD MISSION

Selling mission to Far East

THE Gauge and Tool Makers' Association and the British Power Press Manufacturers' Association have organized, with the co-operation of the British National Export Council, Board of Trade and Central Office of Information, a selling mission to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, from October 23 to November 12, 1970. Leader of the 29-man mission will be Mr. A. N. Harley, a vice-president of the GTMA and director of British Aero Components Ltd., Warwick.

INWARD MISSION

50 writers from 16 countries

FIFTY leading writers and journalists from 16 different countries will come to Britain in November as guests of the British Tourist Authority and the Egon Ronay Organization. They will be participating in a nation-wide promotion – called 'Foretaste of Britain, '71' – being organized in co-operation with BOAC and BEA from November 23 to 27.

A British Tourist Authority spokesman described the aim of the promotion as being to make better known overseas the wide international range of world-class restaurants and hotels in Britain, together with the many civilized leisure pursuits which can be enjoyed by visitors to this country.

In addition to their appraisal of good food and accommodation, the party will also visit theatres and concerts, art galleries and museums, go shopping and make excursions to places of tourist importance in the countryside.

The writers and journalists will represent newspapers and magazines in the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Japan, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria.

After attending a special banquet in London, they will divide into six groups for gastronomic tours to the best restaurants and hotels in various parts of Britain.

Visiting Australia and Far East

MR. JAMES DICK, Director of the Building Research Station, left recently to travel to Australia for a tour which will also take in New Guinea, Hong Kong and Japan.

In Australia, Mr. Dick is to give a paper on 'Research for user needs' at the 4th Australian Building Research Congress in Sydney. He will visit research institutes in Melbourne and Canberra.

In New Guinea, at the 42nd Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Dick will give a talk entitled 'A review of the work of the overseas division of the Building Research Station, United Kingdom.'

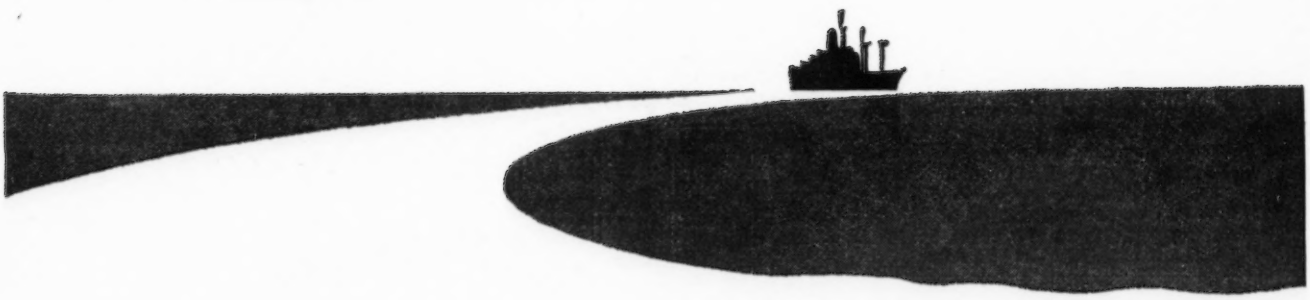
In Hong Kong, he will visit the local housing authority, and in Tokyo, where he is spending three days, he will visit the main Government research institute. He will also see the research work of two of the major building contractors in Tokyo.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30 Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Main line
BEN LINE
Far East



'On-the-spot' market advice – from our own offices and agents.
Telephone the specialists in Far East trade. 01-623 3100

Crack a Brazilian nut, let VARIG solve your Air Freight problems to South America. VARIG Brazilian Airlines first-class Air Cargo Service offers shippers a weekly capacity of 200 tons, including two services from London (Heathrow) every Friday and Sunday.

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From London 09.30 hours every Sunday by VARIG fully palletised all-freighter Boeing 707-341C, flight R.G.881—destination Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, with connecting palletised services to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima and other principal cities in South America. Sunday departure ensures Monday delivery. This service offers specialised Consular documentation and bulk unitization charges with up to a 30% saving.

Whether it's nuts or bolts or machine spares, let VARIG's first-class Air Cargo Service help you increase your share of the valuable Latin American Market by making sure your freight consignments arrive safely and on time.

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& Sita/Cables, Variglines London
GLASGOW 49 West George Street, Glasgow C.2/041-221 5708
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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for insertion in these columns.

United States order for instrumentation

The Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have awarded Kent Instruments Ltd., Luton, Beds., a substantial contract for process control instrumentation for a bauxite-to-alumina plant at Pinjarra, W. Australia. The contract represents a major breakthrough for a British firm against world-wide opposition.

Although Kent Instruments (a George Kent Group company) have recently received many substantial orders from Russia and other eastern-bloc, Commonwealth, European and Scandinavian countries, this contract with ALCOA is the largest single order yet received from a United States company.

The instrumentation system to be supplied and engineered by Kent includes Flexel, their recently-introduced range of electronic controllers, recorder and transmitters.

£50,000 tractor order from Casablanca

An order worth over £50,000 has been won by Wessex Industries Ltd., Poole, Dorset, in the face of intense international competition. The order is for 24 TPD 5000C Stephens industrial tractors with Perkins engines and torque converter transmission for Casablanca, Morocco.

Dance floor for Faroes

J. A. Hewetson & Co. Ltd., Hull, report an order from the Faroe Islands for a hardwood floor to be installed at Sand Harbour. The order includes a specialized understructure to equip a swimming bath with a fully sprung floor suitable for dancing and gymnastics.

Argentina – new lamp market

The export division of the Wipac group, Buckingham, have won their first order from Argentina. The order, worth several thousand pounds, has been placed by Omega, importers and distributors in Buenos Aries. Specified in the contract are fog, spot and reversing lamps and quartz halogen headlamp conversion units.

The Wipac group are claimed to be the world's largest manufacturers of stainless steel fog and spotlamps and 50 per cent of the company's products are exported, either as direct exports or as standard equipment on all leading British cars and other industrial equipment.

Desalination plant for Qatar

Aiton & Co Ltd. (Whessoe group), pipework and process plant engineers, Derby and Sunderland, announce a contract worth more than £400,000 from the Power Gas Corporation for a desalination plant in Qatar. The plant is for installation at Umm Said, where Gibb-Ewbank Industrial Consultants, London, are responsible for the construction of a new fertilizer plant on behalf of the Qatar Fertilizer Company.

Computers for Australia

Orders worth more than £200,000 for two 1900 Series computers have been received from Australia. An ICL 1902A computer system valued at £140,575 has been ordered by The British Tobacco Company (Aust.) Ltd., while the other computer, an ICL worth £66,500, has been ordered by the Brisbane-based Golden Circle Cannery.

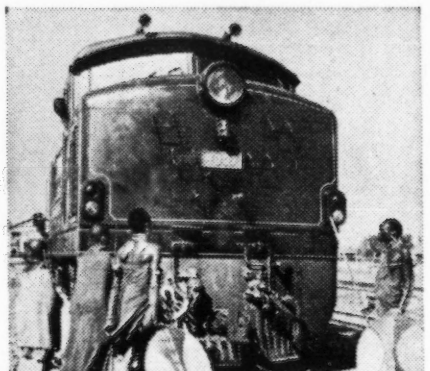
'Met' orders for pencil followers

Orders for pencil followers have been received by d-mac Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks., from a number of overseas meteorological stations for the reduction of graphic data from weather charts.

Two System-2 installations are being set up in Paris by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources primarily for rainfall analysis, data being recorded simultaneously by card punch and typewriter.

Included in the current batch of digitizer orders is the Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, which is installing a 1B pencil follower to be directly coupled to the establishment's computer for chart analysis; this first order for Finland follows the appointment of Wulff AB as d-mac agent for the territory.

Other Mk. 1B equipments are being supplied to the hydrological department of the Spanish Ministry of Public Works in Madrid, and to the Yugoslav Ministry of Public Works in Belgrade.



An order worth approximately £900,000 has been placed with English Electric-AEI Traction Ltd., for the supply of 10 1350 h.p. diesel-electric locomotives of '71' class to operate on tthe East African Railways. These locomotives will be generally similar to those previously supplied in 1968 and originally designated '91' class. In this picture Masai tribesmen inspect an EE-AEI '90' class diesel-electric locomotive at Kajiado, on the branch line to Magadi from the main line – Kenya section of East African Railways.

Luxury for oilfield workers

A contract for the supply of 660 mattresses for the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) has been awarded to The Dunlop Company's Dunlopillo division. The latex foam mattresses, in protective calico undercovers, are for the staff quarters of oilfield workers in Saudi Arabia, and the order, worth about £9,000, is the largest one for several years to be placed with the company by ARAMCO.

The mattresses were made at Dunlopillo division's factory at Pannal, near Harrogate.

Columns for Czechoslovakia

The Kestner metal propellers division of APV-Mitchell Ltd., Croydon, has received from CJB an order for two carbon steel columns for installation at the cumene plant being engineered and constructed by CJB (Projects) Ltd. for Technoexport, Prague, for Slovnaft np, Czechoslovakia. These units, a re-cycle and a cumene column, are valued at over £20,000. The units are both over 90 ft. in height, including skirt, and are about 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

£4 million sales expected in 1971

Plessey Radar – part of the Plessey Electronics group – reports sales of over 800 Mark 5 transistorized display units.

The Mark 5 Series has been predominant in export markets since it was launched, and total sales of this equipment are expected to reach more than £4 million during 1971.

One of the most recent deliveries was to the State Meteorological Service in Singapore, a Plessey 43S weather radar also being supplied. It will be used to display the presence and movement of rain intensities, for general weather reporting purposes.

£300,000 water control contracts

Contracts worth more than £300,000 were won in July by the Rapier water control division of Newton Chambers Enginering Ltd. (part of the Newton Chambers group). The first order, valued at £85,000, was for roller gates and movable weirs for a Sudanese irrigation scheme – the second order from the Sudan this year (the Sudanese Government placed an order worth £360,000 with the division several months ago for the supply of replacement gates for the Sennar Dam).

From Malawi the division received a £105,000 contract for the supply of gates, screens and a crane from the Malawi Electricity Supply Commission, part of a £1.9 million hydro-electric project due to come into operation in 1973.

Another contract involves the manufacture and supply of sluice gates to Brazil. The Companhia Metropolitana de Agua de Sao Paulo has ordered equipment worth £63,000 for a water treatment plant at Guarau.

Finally, the division has won its biggest export order for butterfly valves – an order worth £70,000 placed by a customer in Port Dickson, Malaya.

Boilers fired by palm fruit waste

John Thompson Ltd., Ettingshall, Wolverhampton, have received two orders worth approximately £80,000 for suspension-fired water tube boilers, the first to be made by the company for firing palm fruit waste. The orders, placed with the design and contracting division by United Engineers (Malaysia), cover the design, supply and commissioning of two 25,000 lb./hr. two-drum natural circulation suspension-type boilers. Both units are designed specifically for palm fruit waste firing and one of the units is provided with an auxiliary diesel oil firing system.

The boilers are to be installed in the Rantau Mill of Kumpulan Gutherie near Sereniban and the Gomali Mill of Dunlop Estates near Malacca.

£750,000 design contract

Fielding Plant Design Ltd., Bournemouth, have received a design contract from Mannesmann-Meer AG, Moenchengladbach Germany. The contract is for a 47,000-ton pipe-forming press (said to be the largest of its type in the world and valued at more than £750,000) for large diameter steel pipes to be used for gas transmission lines.

The design will be undertaken in co-operation with the engineers of Mannesmann-Meer AG, who received an order for the entire new pipe plant for the Italsider Taranto Works in Italy, involving longitudinal pipe welding and hydraulic press equipment, a mechanical expander and other specialized items.

Ceiling tiles for Singapore

Merchant Trading Co. Ltd., Southall, Middx., announce the delivery of 21,000 sq. ft. of their Constellation design mineral fibre ceiling tiles to Singapore. The tiles were supplied in 2 x 4 ft. panels to Sharikat National (PTE) Ltd. for use in a new sky-scraper office development in the heart of Singapore.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*.

The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

WINES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1500/70 fixes the mean prices for production in the wines sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1503/70 determines certain wine producing areas where table wines may have a national alcholometric strength with a maximum total of 17° (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

TOBACCO

Regulation (CEE) No. 1464/70 fixes for leaf tobacco the target prices and the intervention prices as well as the recommended quality for the 1970 Harvest (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1465/70 fixes for packaged tobacco the derived intervention prices and the recommended quality for the 1970 Harvest (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1466/70 fixes the premiums granted to buyers of leaf tobacco from the 1970 Harvest (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1467/70 fixes certain general rules governing intervention in the raw tobacco sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1468/70 fixes transitional provisions for the designation of intervention centres in the raw tobacco sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1469/70 fixes the percentages and the quantities of tobacco taken over by the Intervention Organizations as well as the percentage of the Community production of tobacco which is the excess to start the procedure specified by Article 13 of **Regulation (CEE) No. 727/70** (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1470/70 relates to the application in Belgium and Luxembourg of compensatory amounts for exchanges in certain goods covered by **Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970).

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1490/70 relates to the certified proof which must be given following applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products (*Journal Officiel* No. L165 dated July 28, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1509/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1667/69** relating to certain measures to be taken in the milk and milk products sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

SUGAR

Regulation (CEE) No. 1491/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 837/68** relating to the methods of application for the levy in the sugar sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L165 dated July 28, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1507/70 relates to certain measures to be taken in the sugar sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

CEREALS AND RICE

Regulation (CEE) No. 1505/70 relates to certain measures to be taken in the cereals and rice sectors following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1506/70 relates to certain measures to be taken for agricultural products following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

PIGMEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 1508/70 relates to certain measures to be taken in the pigmeat sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

OILS AND FATS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1510/70 relates to certain measures to be taken in the fats sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1511/70 relates to certain measures to be taken for processed products with a fruit and vegetable base following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970).

Transport in the EEC

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 9, 1969 (page 129) contained an announcement about a Proposed Regulation concerning the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device for commercial road transport vehicles; intended to replace the log-book system.

This Regulation has now been approved and is published as **Regulation (CEE) No. 1463/70** in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970. It should however be noted that the text of the Regulation differs from the draft text which was published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C82 dated June 27, 1969.

The French texts of both the Regulation and the Proposed Regulation may be seen on application to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 373, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2354/5).

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. *continued*

Common customs tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970 contained the texts of **Regulation (CEE) Nos. 1501/70** and **1502/70** determining the conditions for the admission under Common Customs Tariff No. 01.02 A II (b) of cows intended for immediate slaughter, the meat of which is intended for processing.

The French text of these Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

Tariff quotas

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 21, 1970 contained an announcement about **Regulation (CEE) No. 2615/69** setting up a Community Tariff Quota for 15,000 tonnes of unwrought magnesium (Common Customs Tariff No. 77.01 A) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L166 dated July 29, 1970 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1495/70** increasing this quota to 24,000 tonnes. 7,300 tonnes of the additional amount have been allocated on the following basis:

(a) in so far as it concerns unwrought magnesium containing by weight less than 99.8 per cent of pure magnesium:

Germany	560 tonnes
France	7 tonnes
Italy	2 tonnes
Netherlands	126 tonnes
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	205 tonnes

(b) in so far as it concerns unwrought magnesium containing by weight less than 99.8 per cent of pure magensium:

Germany	6,335 tonnes
France	14 tonnes
Italy	14 tonnes
Netherlands	23 tonnes
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	14 tonnes

The amount of the reserve is increased by 100 tonnes for (a) and by 1,600 tonnes for (b).

The French texts of the Regulations referred to may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

Imports from non-member countries

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 5, 1970 (page 297) contained details of goods which under Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome will not benefit from Community treatment when imported by a Member State even though they may be accompanied by a circulation certificate.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L165 dated July 28, 1970 contains the text of **Decision No. 70/369/CEE** authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserved asparagus tips (Common Customs Tariff No. ex 20.02) originating in Taiwan and freely circulating in the Benelux countries.

The French text of this Decision may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

FRANCE

French highway code

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 14 published amendments to the French Highway Code (November 20, 1969 edition) relating to the position of wing mirrors on tractors with wider trailers and also states that the mirrors must be sufficiently flexible so as not to constitute a danger to other road users.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288), where the French text may be seen.

Import regulations for certain foodstuffs

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 2 published a notice setting out the variable levies and maximum rates which apply from August 1, 1970 to certain foodstuffs of the following tariff headings: 17.04, 18.06, 19.01, 19.02, 19.03, 19.04, 19.05, 19.06, 19.07, 19.08, 21.01, 21.06, 21.07, 22.02, 29.04, 35.05 and 38.12 (for the sake of brevity the condensed descriptions are omitted but can be seen in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1970 (page 27).

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288), where the full French text may be seen.

Global quotas for imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 22 announced the opening for the second half of 1970 for the following quotas for the import of goods from all countries outside the Franc Zone and excluding Rhodesia. A quota for synthetic organic dyestuffs has been added to List B.

Applications for import licences on form AC should be sent to the Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects (division E), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e. Application forms must bear in the appropriate place the inscription 'Contingents globaux – Avis du 22 Juillet, 1970. No. de Code . . . . . .'

If products referred to in the lists below are also the subjects of notices of bilateral quotas for particular countries, import applications should be made in accordance with the conditions set out in those notices and not within the framework of the present notice.

A. Products to be imported by Associations or similar organizations

Quota Code No.	Tariff No.	Product and importing association
770	48.01 A and E I	Newsprint, and paper for periodicals: Societe Professionnelle des Papiers de Presse, 8 rue Yvon-Villarceau, Paris, 16e

B. Products to be imported under licences for which applications are examined as and when received

Quota Code No.	Tariff No.	Product
0261	02.01 ex B II ex d (1)	Offal, of sheep
DA	Miscellaneous (2)	Various agricultural products with the exception of those imported under the minimum price arrangements
DPM	Miscellaneous (2)	Various sea fishing products
226	27.11 ex B	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons in containers
25	73.02 I J III, 79.01, 81.04 F I, IJI, M, NI, PI	Ferro-alloys, metals and scrap of non-ferrous metals
SMC	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products imported under the authority of the Services des metaux, minerals et materiaux de construction de la Direction des Mines
31	Ex 73.01 B II	Charcoal iron
463	85.21 C, 85.21 ex E	Transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors; and parts
DME	Miscellaneous (2)	Various mechanical and electrical equipment
47	Miscellaneous (2)	Various aeronautical equipment
48	Ex 89.01 B I, 89.02	Sea going vessels and tugs
50	Ex 12.01	Hemp seed
51	Miscellaneous (2)	Sundry raw materials and miscellaneous products for the chemical industry
53	Miscellaneous (2)	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisones and miscellaneous steroids
533	32.05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs
535	Miscellaneous (2)	Other raw materials for pharmaceutical uses
54	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous parachemical products
56	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous glass manufactures
DIDT	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products under the authority of the Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles

(1) Imports of the products listed under 02,61 are reserved for importers who have contracts with FORMA (Fonds d'Orientation et de Regularisation des Marchés Agricoles).

(2) Importers must specify on their licences the customs tariff numbers of the goods. For quota DA they should refer to the notice of January 26, 1963 which laid down the rules to be followed in making import licence applications in respect of certain agricultural food products.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288) where the French text may be seen.

SPAIN

Customs tariff

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of July 2 announced the following additions, extension and deletion to the Capital Goods List of the Spanish Customs Tariff effective from July 3, 1970.

Additions

Tariff Heading	Description	Reduced duty	Valid during
84.05 B	Steam turbines, incomplete,† of a power greater than 500 MW, for thermal power stations (†Incomplete shall mean turbines without the outer casing for the low-pressure vessels)	5%	6 months
84.17 G	Cyclone-circulation dryers for simultaneous drying of wood particles and shavings, with independent burner and blower	5%	2 years
84.31 B I	Blower-lip coating machines with conditioning battery and unrolling and rolling sections, in an automatically synchronized set with operating speed from 400 metres/minute	5%	2 years
84.36 D	Automatic yarn-reeling machines with automatic spindle reject, removal and change	7·5%	2 years
84.37 B I c	Machines for producing special mixed fabrics of knitwear and wadding, fixing the pieces by chain stitching	5%	2 years
84.37 D	Machines for double gimping of elastomeric filaments	5%	2 years
84.45 C I a or 84.45 C I d	Automatic lathes of over 2,500 kg excluding copying lathes of any weight	5%	1 year
84.45 C 5	Special milling machines for machining eccentric crankpins	5%	2 years
84.45 C 8 a	Gear-cutting machines weighing more than 15 tons for cutting straight teeth by template on conical gears and machines of any weight for generating teeth for conical, hypoid and ciplopaloid gears	5%	2 years
84.45 C 16	Lines of special machines working by removal of material from specified piece, composed of at least five machines and straight-line conveyors between them, with a totally automated working cycle and single control of the line and total weight of more than 60 tons	5%	2 years
84.59 J	Automatic hot-plate presses with a surface of 11 square metres or more, for the production of agglomerated-wood boards, with forming station	5%	2 years
85.11 A 2 b or 85.11 A 2 c	Quartz tube furnaces for deposition of epitaxial layer or for diffusion in slivers of silex by application of the planar technique	5%	2 years
85.11 A 2 c	Continuous automatic resistance furnaces with five or more regulated heating zones for re-heating of cast pieces, with general control panel and without metal casing	5%	2 years

Extension

Tariff Heading	Description	Reduced duty	Valid during
87.01 A 2 or 87.01 C	Road tractors of a power greater than 350 h.p. and three differentials, for haulage of very heavy loads	5%	2 years

Deletion

Tariff Heading	Description
84.45 C 8 a	Gear cutting machines for conic hypoid or cyclopaloid gears

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Import duty suspension on fresh milk

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of July 29 announced the suspension of import duty on fresh milk (Tariff heading 04.01) valid until October 29, 1970.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of addresses is given on pages i-viii of July 15 issue.

YUGOSLAVIA

Customs clearance of personal effects

LEGISLATION WAS passed in 1967 covering the importation of goods into Yugoslavia by foreigners. In the past this has been fairly liberally interpreted by the customs authorities, but recently, the rules have been more stringently administered.

In general, baggage which accompanies a traveller (as opposed to personal effects sent separately) may be imported without restriction. So far as personal effects and cars are concerned, the normal ruling is that a cash deposit is made with the customs authorities before the effects are released and before the cars can be imported.

In practice, as far as cars are concerned, people can ordinarily drive them into the country and, if remaining longer than a year, can leave the country for a short period and after returning, qualify for a further year in Yugoslavia.

The customs authorities maintain that certain cash deposits must be made in every case where personal effects are imported. Nevertheless individual cases seem to be treated on their merits and it has been frequently found that the customs authorities can be persuaded to accept a guarantee issued by a Yugoslav sponsor company and that such guarantees are accepted in lieu of cash deposits for cars and/or personal effects.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

MALTA

Tariff amendment on vegetable oils

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of the Malta *Government Gazette* No. 12,433 of July 14, 1970, which contains an Act to amend the Import Duties Act of 1964. It provides for the following amendment:

Tariff Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		General	Preferential
15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified	0	0

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Room E47, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

ALGERIA

Import of mechanical equipment

THE ALGERIAN State Organization, La Societe Nationale des Construction Mecaniques (SONACOME) has recently announced that British suppliers wishing to secure business in Algeria must deal direct with the SONACOME. The previous practice of doing business through agents or French subsidiary companies was stated by the SONACOME to be no longer acceptable.

SONACOME was awarded in May 1969 the monopoly of importation of machinery and mechanical equipment. The Tariff Headings most affected are Chapters 84, 85, 87 and 90. Included in these headings, are such items as tractors, motors, agricultural machinery, machine tools, pumps, valves, cocks, cycles, motor cycles, automobiles, construction equipment and all spare parts and accessories used with such equipment.

Further details about these and other items included in the monopoly are obtainable from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 or 475).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 437, *Board of Trade*, 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

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Agents: **Killick, Martin & Company Ltd.**, Dunster House, 20, Mark Lane, London EC3. Tel: 01-623 3100. Telex 28424. **Killick, Martin (Southampton) Ltd.**, Havelock Chambers, Queens Terrace, Southampton. Tel: 28771. Telex 47633. **Killick, Martin (Birmingham) Ltd.**, St. Martin's House, Bull Ring, Birmingham 5. Tel: 021 643 9051. Telex 338807. **R. M. Beveridge & Co. Ltd.**, 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow C1. Tel: 041 221 3615/7. Telex 778118. 54 Commercial Street, Dundee. Tel: Dundee 22131. 64 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh 6. Tel: 031 554 1557. 87 Lumley Street, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire. Tel: Grangemouth 4228.

WEST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Suspension of import duties and taxes

THE COUNCIL of the West African Customs Union (Union douaniere de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) which comprises Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Upper Volta decided on June 27, 1969 (Decision No. 2/UD/SG) to suspend all import duties and taxes previously levied on certain veterinary medicines.

Further details may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 408, 423, 288).

ZAMBIA

Import control amendment

THE CONTROL of Goods (Import) (Amendment) Open General Licence, 1970, published as Statutory Instrument No. 203 of 1970, amends, with effect from July 24 the Second Schedule to the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence, 1968, pages 1369-1370 by the deletion of item 2 thereof and the substitution therefor of the following new item:

2. Clothing new or used other than the used personal effects of an individual and new clothing not exceeding K50 in value purchased by an individual for personal use.

Explanatory note:

New clothing is now included in the list of items prohibited from being imported into Zambia without a specific import licence.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471, 472, 473).

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KINSHASA)

Further relaxation of import procedure

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of July 9, 1970 announced certain modifications to the Congolese import licensing procedure which limited the need for import licences to various articles in Cha 71 and articles under Chapters 84-89 with an f.o.b. value of more than 10,000 Zaires (£8,375 approximately).

The National Bank of the Congo has now announced further modifications. (Circular No. 129 of June 25, 1970) and licences are now only required for items in Chapter 71 (fine pearls, precious metals, etc.) and certain other special payments.

The validity of import licences may now be extended by a simple formality which can be carried out by the importer's bank upon proof that the goods have been shipped to the Congo. Requests for licence extensions where this proof is not provided will be submitted to the National Bank.

Transfer of profits

NATIONAL BANK Circular No. 129 of June 25 also authorized the transfer abroad in foreign exchange of profits and dividends for the year 1969.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-258 5757, Ext. 408, 423, 288).

COUNTRIES GROUPED BY CONTINENTS

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by continents as far as possible. Countries are listed alphabetically on the Contents page.

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NIGERIA

Customs tariff changes

LEGAL NOTICE No. 65 of 1970, the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1970, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of July 9, the effective date being April 20, 1970, amends the First and Second Schedules to the Nigerian Customs Tariff.

Full details of the amendments to the above Order are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, but briefly the effect is to amend the rates of duty to the following extent:

Schedule I – Import Duties

Full Tariff Item No.	Description of goods	Effect of the Order
03.03 A (2)	Crustaceans and molluscs	It provides that the rate of duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* payable on crustaceans and molluscs caught and landed by Nigerian-owned vessels registered in Nigeria and flying Nigerian flag shall be a 'duty payable on sale' of the goods
27.09/10 C	Kerosene (including kerosene jet fuels): crude or partly refined oil for further refining	It increases the rate of duty from the gallon £0 1s. 0d. to £0 1s. 2d. the gallon
55.07/09 E	Brocade; damask; madras	It provides that the duty shall be a duty per 'the square yard' at the rate of £0 7s. 0d. or 100 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher
70.19 B	Beads	It provides that the rate of duty shall be as follows, that is, under the column 'Fiscal Entry' £0 2s. 0d. and under the column 'Full' Free.
74.03/05 B	Plates, sheets, strip, circles, sections and rods, cut to size, but not further worked; of copper or copper foil	It reduces the rate of duty from 50 per cent to 33⅓ per cent *ad valorem*
74.03/05 C	Other wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, plates, sheets and strip of copper and copper foil *ad valorem*	It introduces a duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem*
84.06 D (1)	Stationary engines and parts thereof	It gives the tariff description of goods under Tariff No. 84.06 D (1) as 'Stationary engines and parts thereof; Industrial.'
84.16	Calendering and similar rolling machines (other than metal working and metal-rolling machines) and cylinders thereof: Industrial	For the reference in the column tariff description to 'A. Industrial' it substitutes a reference to 'B. Industrial'

Schedule II – Exemptions from Import Duty

28.01/58	Sulphur; aluminium hydrate	It grants exemption from import duty in respect of Sulphur; aluminium hydrate (tariff heading 28.01/58) where the said articles are imported into Nigeria for the manufacture of Aluminium sulphate; sulphur acid and its derivatives, by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Commissioner

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

SENEGAL

Applications for import licences

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of May 27, 1970 (No. 3819, page 1483) announced the global quotas for imports into Senegal for the year ending December 31, 1970.

It has now been reported that all applications for import licences under the 1970 quotas should be made before November 30, 1970.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 288, 408, 423).

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and export. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Division, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tariff modifications—'taxe complementaire'

ORDNANCE NO. 70/16 of April 28, 1970 introduced modifications to the rates of 'taxe complementaire' levied on certain products imported into the Central African Republic and the application of the tax to certain other products. These are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Old Rate	New Rate
		Francs – CFA	
Ex 22.05	Wines in containers of a capacity of 3 litres or less	25 Per litre	35
	Wines otherwise put up	20 Per litre	30
	Liquer wines	Exempt	250 Per litre of pure alcohol
	Champagne and sparkling wines	Exempt	10% *ad val*
	Fortified wines	20 Per litre	30
22.06	Vermouths	300	400 Per litre of pure alcohol
22.09	Spirits, natural, obtained from wine or grape marc, molasses or cane (rum and tafia), whisky, other spirits, gin, anisated liqueurs, liqueurs and other alcoholic preparations	300	400 Per litre of pure alcohol
	Other spirituous beverages	Exempt	400 Per litre of pure alcohol

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 288, 408, 423).

DAHOMEY

Tariff modification

ORDNANCE NO. 70- 38/CP/MF DB of June 19, 1970 announced that the following items imported into Dahomey will now be exempted from payment of fiscal import duty and customs duty:

49-02-00	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 288, 408, 423).

MALAWI

Notice to importers

THE MALAWI Controller of Customs and Excise issued the following Notice to Importers No. 6 of 1970 on June 26, 1970:

INSURANCE COSTS IN VALUE FOR DUTY PURPOSES
SUPPLIER'S NAME ON BILLS OF ENTRY
CERTIFIED FORM OF INVOICE – ENDORSEMENT
SHORTAGES AND BREAKAGES

This supersedes Notices to Importers Nos. 9/1968, 3/1969 and 1/1970.

Insurance

When consignments are insured by anyone, anywhere, the amount of all premiums paid must be included in the value for duty purposes.

If documentary evidence of the amount(s) payable is not available at the time the entry is presented, the premium amount(s) must be calculated according to the rate(s) payable, and on the *value insured (which is normally something more than the invoice price)*, and declared in paragraph 6 of Form 19, showing the method of calculation clearly in the work sheet.

If the goods are not insured at all, the declaration 'Goods not insured' must be made in paragraph 6 of Form 19 and no insurance costs need be included in the value for duty purposes.

(Continued on next page)

Supplier's name

The *original* supplier's name (see Notice to Importers No. 7/1968) must be shown on Bills of Entry where there is a space provided. If there is more than one supplier for the Bill of Entry concerned, insert the word 'various'.

Certified form of invoice

The requirement to endorse and date Certified Forms of Invoice 'I certify that this is the only invoice that exists, or will exist, for this consignment' (see Notice to Importers No. 1/1970), is not necessary where the new Bill of Entry forms have incorporated 'No commercial invoices for the goods other than those attached hereto have been or will be issued' in the bottom left-hand section.

Shortages and breakages

Where consignments are supported by evidence of shortages and/or breakages, the value for duty may be reduced by the appropriate proportion of the basic invoice price only. Any further reduction in costs, charges and expenses incidental to delivery of the goods to the Malawi Border will only be considered on submission of documentary evidence of actual reductions granted.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Suspension of duty amendment

MALAWI GOVERNMENT Notice No. 147, amends the Sixth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Regulations in Part I: Suspensions of Customs Duties with effect from July 17 by the deletion of all the material in columns 1 to 6 inclusive in respect of the following item:

Part I – Suspension of Customs Duties

1	2	3	4	5	6
ex 51.01.99	Other yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale	—	Free	Free	Free

Surtax Tariff Order amendment

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 145 amends, with effect from July 17, 1970, the Malawi Surtax Tariff Order, 1970, (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 8, page 997) in column 1 of Part III thereof by the addition of item 1 of the following headings:

Description of goods	Rate
1. Headings: 25.22, 44.13 44.19, 73.09.97, 73.18.97, 73.22.03, 76.02.97, 76.09.02	Free

Customs tariff amendments

MALAWI GOVERMENT Notice No. 146 amends the Customs Tariff, with effect from July 17, 1970, to the following extent:

Part III – Customs duties

(a) By the deletion of all the material in columns 1 to 6 inclusive in respect of sub-heading 51.01.99 and the substitution therefor of the following:

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Other, under duty-quota licence:				
51.01.90	Put up for retail sale	—	30%	10%	10%
51.01.91	Other	—	Free	Free	Free
51.01.99	Other	—	30% and in addition	10%	10%
		Per lb.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.

(b) By the deletion in column 2 of the words 'bleached or dyed in the piece, or of a kind substantially of one colour (including neutrals) as may be determined by the Controller: n.e.s.'; which occur immediately above sub-heading 55.09.30 and the substitution therefor of the following:

'Bleached or dyed in the piece, or of a kind substantially of one colour (including neutrals) as may be determined by the Controller; printed fabrics of a value for duty purposes not exceeding 3s. 6d. per square yard: n.e.s.';

(c) By the addition of the following in columns 1 to 6 inclusive immediately after sub-heading 55.09.30.

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.09.31	Other printed	— Per sq. yard	35% or £0 1s. 10d.	35% or £0 1s. 10d.	20% or £0 1s. 6d.

(d) By the deletion in column 2 of the words 'Of fibres of the kinds set out in Note 1 (b) to Chapter 51 (e.g. spun rayons) bleached or dyed in the piece, or of a kind substantially of one colour (including neutrals) as may be determined by the Controller: n.e.s.' which occur immediately above sub-heading 56.07.30 and the substitution therefor of the following:

'Of fibres of the kinds set out in Note (1) (b) to Chapter 51 (e.g. spun rayons) bleached dyed in the piece, or of a kind substantially of one colour (including neutrals) as may be determined by the Controller, printed fabrics of a value for duty purposes not exceeding 3s. 6d. per square yard: n.e.s.';

(e) By the addition of the following in columns 1 to 6 inclusive immediately after sub-heading 56.07.31.

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.07.31	Other printed	— Per sq. Yard	35% or £0 1s. 10d.	35% or £0 1s. 10d.	20% or £0 1s. 10d.

Britain pays the column 6 rate of duty.

Inquiries relating to the above notices should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Customs tariff amendment—corrigendum

THE BRUSSELS Tariff Nomenclature Number shown in column one of Malawi Government Notice No. 128, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, page 301, should read as follows: 87.02.03.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 511, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 31, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for an increase in duty on prepared sewing yarn of cotton in units not exceeding 300 yards each, classifiable under tariff subheadings 55.05.10.20 and 55.06.90, from 10 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and 5 per cent *ad valorem* (MFN) to 25 per cent *ad valorem* (BTI Ref. 123/9/44); a reduction in the duty on microfilm equipment, classifiable under tariff subheading 90.07.80 and 90.09.10 from the existing rates of duty to free of duty (BTI Ref. 79/10/3); and a rebate of the duty on orthoxylene for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride (BTI Ref. 80/11/34).

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2274).

ISRAEL

Customs tariff amendments

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised of some amendments to the Israeli Customs Tariff. The items affected are:

18.01	38.01
03	39.19
04	43.02
25.23	03
39.07	73.32
40.03	74.15
08	85.24
73.10	90.15
97.03	

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

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SYRIA

Announcement of import quotas for 1970

NOTIFICATION OF the cancellation of import licences by the Syrian Government under Arrete No. 148 of April 2, 1970, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 29, 1970. Subsequently, import quotas have been established for a wide range of goods with effect from May 6, 1970.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 420 and 475).

IRAN

Import permits for machinery spares and accessories

THE IRANIAN Ministry of Economy has issued details of machinery spares and accessories which are now subject to the permission of the Ministry for importation.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

JAPAN

Imports of fresh meat from Northern Ireland

THE JAPANESE Government have announced that imports of non-heat treated meat of even-toed animals would be permitted from Northern Ireland. This decision will therefore permit the export from Northern Ireland of fresh meat and fresh sausages to Japan.

Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 35B, Northern Ireland (Tel. Belfast 65011, Ext. 518).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act 1967:

Industries	Products
Iron and steel	Pig iron, steel billets, steel ingots, rolled steel products

Anybody may object to the making of this order by writing to the Minister of Finance, Singapore, before August 31, 1970.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 309, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143), quoting reference CRE 24014/G.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry on items of cutlery

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has been requested by the New Zealand Minister of Customs to inquire into and report on the import duties and import licensing affecting the goods listed in the Schedule to this Notice. At the same time, and in accordance with a general reference from the Minister of Overseas Trade in this regard, the Board will consider any representations relating to the elimination of the margins by which, in respect of the goods under inquiry, the rates of duty on imports from Australia exceed those payable under the British Preferential Tariff.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, October 27, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, October 9.

'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade' Tel. Wellington 43-706; (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member).

Details may be obtained from the BTANZ and firms requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 1287/70.

Schedule: Cutlery, forks, spoons and associated items

Number	Description	Rates of duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
71.13	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, etc.:			
71.13.02	Knives, forks and spoons and parts thereof	22½% Aul. 27½%	47½%	60%
71.13.03	Cutlery of this heading in canteens of any material	22½% Aul. 27½%	47½%	60%
Ex 71.13.09	Other, viz., carving sets, ladles, poultry and meat grips, fish-servers, cake servers, sugar-tongs, sporks	32½%	50%	65%
	Hand tools:			
82.04.83	Cheesemakers' curd knives	Free	..	Free
	Domestic and household articles having the character of hand tools:			
82.04.86	Knife sharpening steels	22½% Aul. 16½% Can.27½%	47½%	60%
Ex 82.04.87	Other, viz., pastry cutters and jaggers, cheese slicers, vegetable slicers, ice picks, vegetable mashers	22½% Aul. 32½% Can.	50%	60%
82.09	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives falling within heading No. 82.06:			
82.09.01	Beekeepers' uncapping and honey; gardeners' pruning or budding, and flax cutting, with non-folding blades	Free	Free	Free
82.09.02	Butchers' and slaughtermen's	22½% Aul. 9% Can.32½%	50%	60%
82.09.03	Other tradesmen's knives with non-folding blades	Free	17½%	30%
	Other kinds:			
82.09.04	Kitchen and table	22½% Aul.22% Can.27½%	47½%	60%
82.09.05	With folding blades	22½% Can.32½%	50%	60%
82.09.09	Other	22½% Aul. Can.	32½% 50%	60%
82.10	Knife blades:			
82.10.01	For kitchen and table knives	22½% Aul. Can.	27½% 47½%	60%
82.10.09	Other	The rates of duty applicable to the knives for which the blades have been designed		
82.13	Other articles of cutlery (for example, secateurs, hair clippers, butchers' cleavers, paper knives); manicure and chiropody sets and appliances (including nail files):			
82.13.02	Butchers' cleavers and choppers	Free	17½%	30%
Ex 82.13.19	Other, viz., mincing or chopping knives, paper knives, letter openers, erasing knives	22½% Aul. Can.	32½% 50%	60%
82.14	Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles, and similar kitchen or tableware:			
82.14.01	Blanks for making spoons, forks and butter-knives	Free	..	10%
82.14.02	Spoons and forks	22½% Aul. 27½%	47½%	60%
82.14.09	Other	22½% Aul. 27½%	47½%	60%
82.15	Handles of base metal for articles falling within heading No. 82.09, 82.13 or 82.14:			
82.15.01	For the knives of items 82.09.01 to 82.09.03	Free	Free	Free
82.15.09	Other	22½% Can. 27½%	47½%	60%

Handles for cutlery

The following Tariff items in so far as they relate to handles of various constituent materials for cutlery are also included in the terms of reference, viz:

Ex 39.07.98	Of artificial resins and plastic materials	32½%	50%	60%
Ex 40.16.09	Of hardened rubber (ebonite and vulcanite)	32½%	47½%	57½%
Ex 44.25.04	Of wood	Free	Free	Free
Ex 68.02.02 Ex 68.02.19	Of monumental or building stone	20% 20%	25% 40%	30% 50%
Ex 69.14.09	Of ceramic materials	32½%	50%	60%
Ex 70.21.09	Of glass	22½%	40%	60%
Ex 71.15.09	Of or incorporating precious or semi-precious stones, (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	32½%	50%	65%
Ex 95.01.09	Of tortoise-shell	32½%	52½%	65%
Ex 95.02.00	Of mother of pearl	32½%	52½%	65%
Ex 95.03.09	Of ivory	32½%	52½%	65%
Ex 95.04.09	Of bone (excluding whalebone)	32½%	52½%	65%
95.05.01	Of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) and other animal carving material)	22½% Can. 27½%	47½%	60%

EXPORT HANDBOOKS

The Board of Trade has issued four Export Handbooks – 'Services for British Exporters', 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services', 'Organization for Overseas Marketing' and 'Agency Legislation and Practice Abroad'. Together they contain over 300 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these four Handbooks as you require for day-to-day use by your export staff, write now to Information Division, United Kingdom Publicity Section (707), Board of Trade 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Information about Australia and New Zealand

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Customs tariff changes

DETAILS ARE given below of changes in the New Zealand Customs Tariff which came into effect on May 8, 1970.

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of Duty		
			British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:				
20.06.21 ‡	Papaws	lb.	10%	30%	50%
20.06.29 ‡	Other kinds (specify kind)	lb.	27½%	50%	55%

‡ Fruit preserved in juice or syrup containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirit shall be charged $4·00 per gallon on such juice or syrup, in addition to the appropriate duty on the total value of the goods

The following item was resolved on May 8, 1970: 20.06.19

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401/468/469).

Customs tariff changes

THE NEW ZEALAND Government has issued Orders Nos. 5 and 6, 1970 of the New Zealand/Australian Free Trade Agreement which came into force on July 1, 1970, changing certain items in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. The Chapters concerned are: 39, 40, 49, 59, 68, 69, 73, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 97, 98.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469), where details of the specific items within these Chapters are available.

AUSTRALIA

Simplification of the Australian Customs Tariff

A NOTICE WAS published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1970, giving details of the simplification of the Australian Customs Tariff. Draft chapters of the revised tariff will be published, and one month allowed (from the date of publication) by the Australian authorities for objections.

Drafts of the following chapters were published on August 7, and are available in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, who will supply details on request.

3 Certain fish (03.02, 03.03)
5 Certain bristles, hair, birds' skins and feathers (05.02, 05.03, 05.07)
25 Certain mineral products (25.01, 25.09, 25.13, 25.15, 25.19, 25.20, 25.26, 25.31, 25.32)
30 Certain pharmaceutical products (30.01, 30.03, 30.05)
53 Certain wool and other animal hair (53.02, 53.04, 53.11, 53.12, 53.13)
76 Certain aluminium articles (76.03, 76.11)
82 Certain tools, cutlery, etc. of base metal (82.01, 82.06, 82.08 82.11, 82.12, 82.13).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2318 or 2319), quoting Reference No. CRE 30848.

Results of Tariff Board inquiries

CHANGES HAVE been made in the Australian Customs Tariff affecting rates of duty payable on the following goods:

(a) Breathing appliances and artificial respiration apparatus (Tariff item 90.18.39)
(b) Relays (Tariff items 85.19.24 and 29 and 85.19.1)
(c) Vulcanized rubber sheets (Tariff items 40.08.2 and 9)
(d) Calcium carbide (Tariff items 28.56.1 and 38.19.99)
(e) Footwear with non-leather uppers (Tariff items 64.01, .02, .03, .04 and .05).

Particulars of the above charges will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible. In the meantime brief details may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468, 469 and 401).

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

United Kingdom decimal currency

THE COMPTROLLER of Customs and Excise of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate at Custom Headquarters, PO Box 201, Honiara, has informed the Board of Trade that United Kingdom exporters of goods to the Protectorate who wish to invoice in the new currency, should show values in pounds and decimals of the pound sterling in preference to 'new pence.'

For example, an article should be invoiced as £0.40 per dozen in preference to 40 'new pence' per dozen.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/469/401).

PERU

Imports of taps for bathrooms and kitchens prohibited

SUPREME DECREE No. 123-70 E F of June 12, 1970 prohibits the importation into Peru of taps for bathrooms and kitchens, etc., falling within the tariff heading BN 84.61 1.01 and spare parts for these appliances falling within the tariff heading BN 84.61 3.01.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailley, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

Barbed wire prohibited

SUPREME DECREE No. 002-76-EF of July 13, 1970, adds the items listed below to those imports into Peru which are prohibited under Supreme Decree No. 202-68-HC of June 28, 1968:

Tariff No.	Description
73.26	Barbed iron or steel wire, twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and losely twisted double wire, of kinds used for fencing of iron or steel
0·0.01	Barbed wire
0·0.99	Other

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

VENEZUELA

Import licensing restrictions

THE FOLLOWING is a full text of the Resolution issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development on July 15, 1970, brief details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29 (page 247).

'In as much as there exists in the country plenty of *Road Construction machinery* and the best use should be made of this existing equipment.'

'In as much as the indiscriminate importation of the said equipment constitutes a leak of foreign exchange.'

'That, in the use of the powers conferred on the National Executive by articles 115 and 121 (c) of the Customs Laws, and clause 10 of article 22 of the Statute of Ministers, by the authority of the President of the Republic, it

(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance. Box No. 10/-
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to **HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to **Box No.—Board of Trade Journal, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**

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VENEZUELA, *continued*

Resolves

Article 1. The customs tariff is amended so that the goods marked (4) are now subject to the requirement of an Import Licence:

713-01-01-2	Tractors unspecified (4)	Free
716-03-01	Levellers, mechanically driven, for road building (4)	Free
716-03-03-2	Cranes (4)	0·001
716-03-04-9	Machinery for uses other than drilling wells (4)	Free
716-03-05-1	Other machinery, n.e.s. for road building (4)	Free
716-03-05-9	Other mining machinery	Free
716-13-16-1	Mixers: machinery for making asphalt (asphalt plants) and machinery for making concrete (concrete plant) (4)	0·01
716-13-16-9	Other	0·01
716-13-24-7	Machinery for gauging concrete (4)	0·01

Notes:

716-13-16-1 The equipment under the heading ASPHALT machinery consists of a group of machines which performs operations of drying, selection and gauging rock material and heating asphalt; both materials are then put in the same equipment for a mixing operation, this last and principal function characterizing the group of machines. The equipment described as CONCRETE machinery consists of a GAUGING machine which supplies the necessary quantity of materials which make up the concrete (cement, stone, sand and water) and a MIXER. Gauging machines when imported on their own are classified as 716-13-24-7.

716-13-24-7 GAUGING machinery only is classified under this heading. The group of machines formed by a gauging machine and a MIXER correspond to tariff No. 716-13-16-1.

Article 2. The measures referred to in this resolution shall not be applicable for imports whose consular Invoices are dated (date of embarkation) on or before this resolution comes into force. For goods by air these measures shall be applicable the day after this resolution is enacted.

Article 3. The resolution is operative from the date of its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Venezuela*. The requirements for import licences established by this resolution shall be in force for five years from the date of its publication.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

ECUADOR

Abolition of free exchange market

DECREE 5 of June 22 made the Central Bank the only authorized dealer in foreign exchange, the free market being abolished. All national and foreign persons and entities resident in Ecuador holding foreign exchange inside or outside the country were required to sell it to the Central Bank.

Decree No. 24 of June 28 established July 15 as the date by which all foreign exchange held prior to Decree No. 5 had to be delivered to the Central Bank. The same decree also set up the Foreign Exchange Committee to regulate the sale of foreign exchange previously handled on the free market.

On July 8 the Foreign Exchange Committee issued regulations for the sale of foreign currency to residents of Ecuador travelling abroad. The exchange rate was fixed at 23 Sucres per United States dollar.

Unofficial translations of these decrees and regulations may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

Introduction of New Taxes

DECREE 469 of May 12 introduced into Ecuador the Commercial Transactions Tax, and the Selective Consumption Tax.

The Commercial Transactions Tax is payable at a rate of 4 per cent on all internal transactions involving the sale of goods, and on customs clearance of imports. For imports the tax is levied on the duty-paid value (including customs expenses and taxes, import surcharge and, where applicable, the Selective Consumption Tax). Exports from Ecuador, books, magazines, newspapers and pamphlets and certain agricultural products are exempt from this tax.

The Selective Consumption Tax is levied at 6 per cent, 10 per cent or 12 per cent, on the net selling price. Goods affected come within the following numbers of the Brussels Nomenclature:

Tariff Item	Description	Rate of Tax
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	10%
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)	10%
69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture	12%
70.13, 70.14, and 70.19	Glassware	12%, 12% and 10% respectively
71.12, 71.13, 71.15 and 71.16	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and other articles	12%, 12%, 12% and 10% respectively
84.17	Drying machines for domestic use	10%
84.19	Dish-washing machines, with or without devices for drying, electric or not, for domestic use	10%
84.40	Machinery and apparatus for washing clothes, for domestic use	10%
85.06	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor	10%
85.07	Electric shavers	10%
85.12	Electro-thermic domestic appliances	6%
85.15	Domestic radio receivers, car radios, domestic television receivers	10%
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials	10%
87.05	Bodies for the vehicles falling within heading 87.02	10%
87.09	Motor-cycles, with or without sidecars	10%
90.05	Refracting telescope (monocular or binocular), prismatic or not	10%
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus	10%
91.01	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches	6%
93.02	Revolvers and pistols	10%
93.04	Shotguns, rifles, sporting and hunting guns	12%
97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and fun fair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pin tables and table-tennis requisites)	10%

British firms requiring further details of the above taxes should specify the products in which they are interested and address their inquiries to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 27, 1968, page 865) has been further amended by the deletion of item 154 (vegetables of all kinds) and the substitution therefor of the following: 154. Vegetables and vegetable juices of all kinds – fresh, frozen and preserved.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474/476).

UNITED STATES

Electron probe tariff

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1970 gave notice of a review by the United States Bureau of Customs into the tariff classification of electron probe X-ray microanalyzers in item 709.63 of the Tariff.

The Bureau has now extended the time for filing comments to August 31, 1970.

Further details about this notice may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397). Ref. FR 1.8.70.

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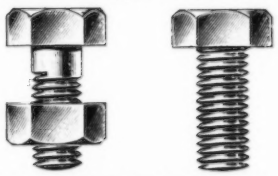

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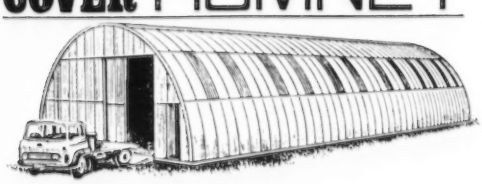

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